The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3266. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MANASSAS EVACUATED.

The Rebel Stronghold Occupied by the Union Forces.

Evidences of the Precipitate Flight of the Rebels.

Jackson's Force Deserted at Winchester.

Hospital and Commissary Stores and War Materiel Left Behind.

The Works and Quarters Left Uninjured.

Accommodations for One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Men.

Supposed Stand of the Rebels at Gordonsville.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Tuesday, March 11.

The rebels have evacuated Manassas. We occupied it this morning.

Dispatches received at headquarters this forenoon stated positively that the rebels had not evacuated Winchester. If this is so,—and those best authorized to know report it,—Gen. Jackson's rebel army is assuredly cut off and will be captured.

This abandonment of a splendid army corps at Winchester could not have been designed, and is further proof of the haste and confusion of the flight from Centreville and Manassas.

The officer commanding the Union forces at Manassas sent in a messenger to-night. I had the fortune to meet him, and get many particulars concerning the condition of things at Manassas. That famed rebel post was occupied this morning about 10 o'clock, and the Union flag was unfurled over the works.

Everything at Manassas was found in great confusion, the flight of the rebels having been precipitate in the extreme. Persons in the vicinity allege that the abandonment of the place was quite recently resolved on, and the guns were begun to be removed about a week ago. Intense alarm seized the rebel forces, and thenceforward a wild haste characterized all their movements.

The last rebel troops left the place last Friday. Their works were left entire and unharmed, and finer, it is said, are not to be found in the country. The log-huts are remarkably comfortable, and the accommodations ample for one hundred and fifty thousand men. Our army have come into possession of commissary and hospital stores in large quantities, besides wagons, tents, caissons and hundreds of other valuables. It is proper to add, however, that statements quite contradictory of these are received, and it is hard to decide which are true.

The statements of all persons in the vicinity concur that the rebel forces have retired to Gordonsville. This would place them behind the Rappahannock River, the crossing of which by the Union army could be strongly resisted, as the bridge is 1,200 feet long, and that the rebels will doubtless destroy. The country about Gordonsville is rolling, and susceptible of good defences, though the Rappahannock bottom is wide, and only about two feet higher than the water in its usual Winter stage. But though the rebel officers may have designed to stop at Gordonsville, it is by no means certain they have done so, as they retreated in a most excited and disorderly manner.

At Gordonsville the rebels would have the advantage of a narrower front than at Manassas, and less easily flanked. The reason of their sudden retreat from Manassas was the belief they had of an intention on the part of Gen. McClellan to turn their right flank by a march through Fredericksburgh.

If the rebels are pursued from Manassas to Gordonsville ever so vigorously, it is not likely they could be caught up with under a week, if they destroy the railroad as they go. Those persons who are so exasperated because the rebels were not advanced upon two months ago, forget that they could have run away as easily then as now, and the pursuit of them been far more difficult and dangerous.

Dispatches from Gen. Heintzelman, to-day, confirm in every particular the report of the panic retreat of the rebels from the Potomac batteries. Confusion reigned everywhere. For miles in the interior, men were burning their houses, their fodder, and other farm wealth, and fleeing in dismay to the South.

The *Stepping Stones*, late yesterday evening, towed from Quantico to Budd's Ferry a barge containing the picket guards of 500, and, returning, towed to the Maryland shore the barge containing the stores mentioned.

The rebel steamer *Page* is lying in Quantico Creek, burned to the water's edge.

A reconnoissance was made this forenoon across the Occoquan, scouring the country for five miles west of that stream. All the late rebel camps in that vicinity were found deserted and destroyed.

The Lincoln Cavalry, while scouting in the vicinity of Burke's Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, fourteen miles out, yesterday captured thirteen secession prisoners. Eleven of these prisoners passed through Pennsylvania-avenue this morning, in charge of a guard.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE ADVANCE.

Fairfax Court-house, Va.,
Monday Noon, March 10.

On Sunday morning, a squad of cavalry, numbering ten or twelve, passed through here, going toward our lines, but returned in an hour or two and went toward Centreville. In the evening the Union troops occupied Fairfax. Your correspondent, finding no enemies around, encamped at Fairfax for the night. A few rude trenches are all the military defences about this place. The roads are found to be good, and, so far, unimpeded. All the Union troops ordered have come up. No accident has occurred.

Everybody has run away from about Fairfax who could. The houses are mostly empty, fences are gone, and desolation prevails. The Court-house and Church are in good condition.

Tuesday Morning.

Last night was cold, but the soldiers are all fresh and fine this morning. The movement to this place has been a great success. As much order reigns as though the troops were still at Arlington Heights. No stragglers are loitering along the road,—and the army of to-day is in striking contrast with the army of July. No facts could more conclusively show the wisdom of long and patient training of men in camp before attempting to handle them in the field. This army is invincible, and can go "On to Richmond!"

Centreville, Tuesday, March 11.

Yesterday morning our forces, amounting to upward of two thousand, proceeded to Centreville, and occupied the village about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It was altogether deserted.

The entire command thence proceeded to Manassas, arriving there in the evening.

The rebels had destroyed as much of their property as they could not carry away, by fire and otherwise. The bridges, railroad track and dépôt in that vicinity were extensively damaged, and nothing but wreck and desolation was apparent.

LATER.

Upon close examination it was discovered that the rebels before evacuating their much boasted stronghold, had set fire to such of their commissary stores as they could not conveniently carry off. The place presented a scene of the utmost desolation, a mass of charred and blackened ruins. The rebels also blew up the bridges along the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad for some miles below Manasses. Such of the locomotives which were out of repair were also destroyed, it is supposed by being blown up, and the vicinity of the dépôt is covered by fragments of machinery belonging to the destroyed locomotives.

It is said the rebels left Centreville on Sunday morning. Large numbers of contrabands have reached our lines (which now extend beyond Manassas Junction,) and are still coming in by droves. On our way from Centreville yesterday morning, we passed at least one hundred, who were making their way to Washington. Some of the fugitives claim to have come twenty miles west of Manassas. They all agree in saying that the rebels left the latter place in great precipitation, and that the destruction of their commissary stores was commenced at an early hour on Sunday. The contrabands state that a portion of the force which left Manassas passed northwardly, but this is considered improbable. But if they did, it was for the purpose of reinforcing Jackson, at Winchester.

They also state that all the bridges along the route which they came, had been blown up by the rebels in their retreat, and that the greater portion of the track is also torn up.

The earthworks at Centreville had been greatly misrepresented. They were not of the formidable character supposed. The enemy before evaccating had somewhat injured them by breaking the embrasures and casemates; so at Manassas, which, however, has not been fully examined. On our troops arriving at Fairfax Court-house, they found not more than a dozen families. The soldiers rushed into the Court-house and brought away some of the records; but this being discovered, the officers directed their return.

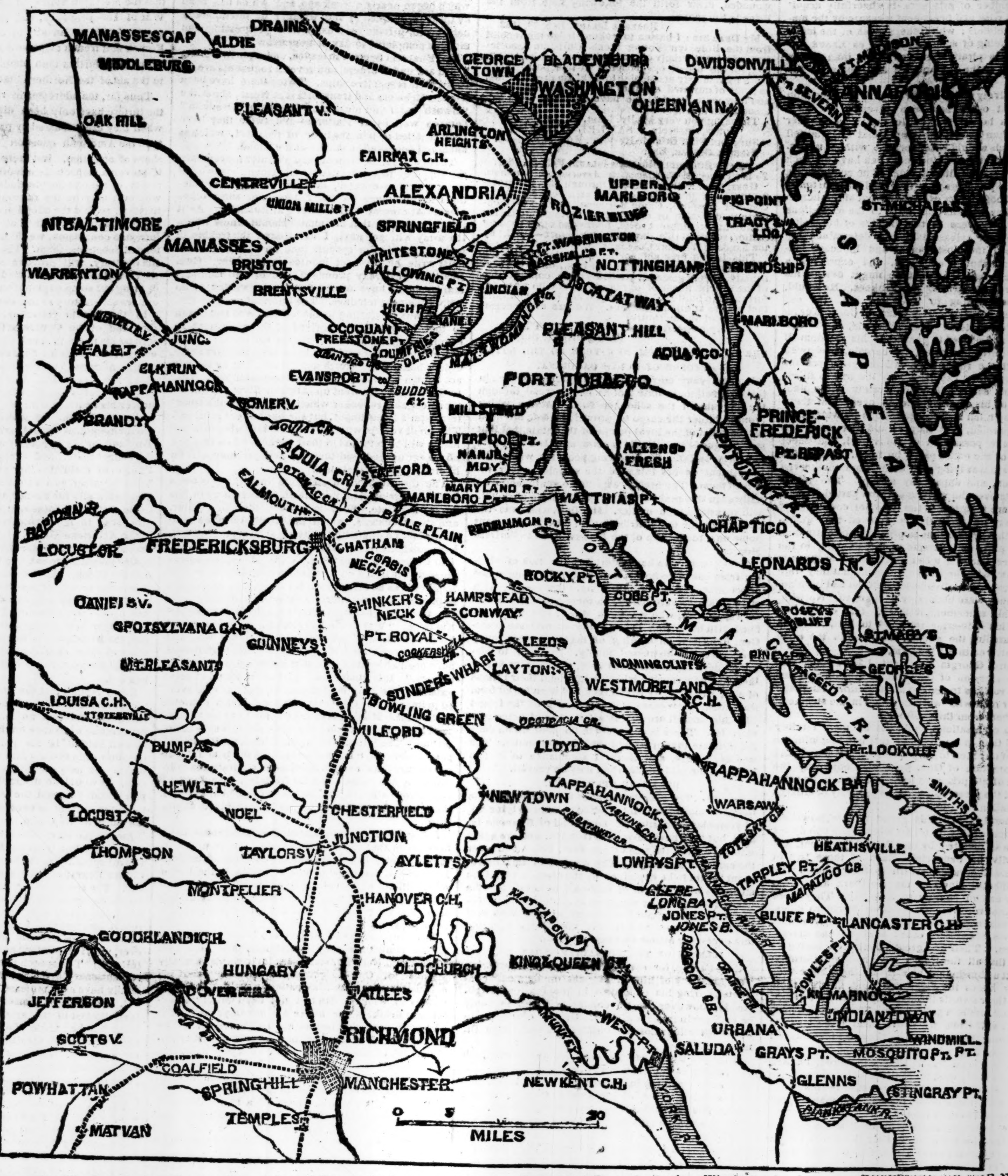
When our troops learned that Manassas had been evacuated their spirits suddenly became depressed, as they had anticipated a spirited conflict with the enemy.

About a mile and a half before reaching Centreville, a number of graves was discovered, principally of Alabama troops. The graves were marked with head and foot boards, with rhe names of the deceased thereon. A guard was placed near them, as if to shield them from mutilation, although it was not supposed such an act could be committed.

Most of the contrabands above alluded to were happy in their liberty, and remarkably communicative, to the extent of their limited knowledge.

THE LINE OF THE POTOMAC FROM WASHINGTON TO ITS MOUTH.

Showing Manassas, Fredericksburgh, and the Line of the Rappahannock, and their Relations to Richmond.



THE EVACUATION OF OCCOQUAN.

Washington, Tuesday, March 11.

Official information, to-day, reports that the enemy formerly encamped back of and below Occoquan have retreated, destroying everything they could not carry on their backs. They left on Saturday. Our troops took possession this morning, and were welcomed by a part of the inhabitants with great joy. Every boat in the vicinity, and anything that would float, had been destroyed. The rebels told the villagers they were going to fall back to the Rappahannock.

A call from the Governor of Virginia on the militia of the State, for 10,000 men, was proclaimed in the streets of Occoquan on the 9th inst., by an official who immediately departed. Nearly all the able bodied men of the village left with the rebel army. A few refused to go.

The rebel force which has thus retreated was composed of three Texan, one Georgia and one Mississippi regiment, and the Hampton Legion.

WINCHESTER NOT EVACUATED.

JACKSON'S FORCES STILL THERE.

An Armed Reconnoissance to Within Five Miles of the Place.

Bunker Hill, Tuesday, March 11.

The intelligence of the evacuation of Winchester, yesterday, was premature. It was Berryville that the reconnoissance reported evacuated. The latest intelligence from Winchester is to the effect that the town is occupied by at least one brigade of infantry. Other troops are also there. There is a strong suspicion that a portion of the forces which evacuated Centreville have been ordered to reinforce Winchester.

The pickets were undisturbed last night. An active scouting was continually kept up.

Stephenson's Depot, 5 miles from Winchester,
Tuesday, March 11—P. M.

The forces under Gens. Hamilton and Williams constituting an armed reconnoissance, have reached this point without any serious opposition.

FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A RECONNOISSANCE BY COL. GEARY.

The Bones of Union Soldiers Bleaching on Ball's Bluff.

Leesburgh, Va., Tuesday, March 11.

Col. Geary, Acting Brigadier-General of troops here, made a personal reconnoissance yesterday as far as Carter's Mills. The trail of the retreating enemy was blackened with the ruins of granaries, ashes of hay and grain stacks, fences, etc. He found the bridge over Goose Creek had been burned after our occupation here on Saturday. The enemy have completely fallen back. The command continues to make captures from rank Secessionists.

The loyal feeling is growing, and many persons come forward to take the oath of allegiance daily.

Leesburgh, Va., Tuesday, March 11.

Col. Geary, with some of his officers and a detachment of the First Michigan Cavalry, rode to Ball's Bluff to-day, and buried the whitened bones of the brave Union soldiers who fell upon that field in October last. Impressive remarks preceded this humane act, and a monument of gross rebel neglect was hidden from human sight.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

Harper's Ferry, Tuesday, March 11.

About thirty State prisoners are now in prison here—the prison, the engine-house rendered famous by John Brown. Among them are Lieut.-Col. White of the Fifty-sixth Virginia, captured yesterday at Leesburgh, by Col. Geary; and Ritchie, also captured by Geary, a farmer near Leesburgh, who stamped to death, at Ball's Bluff, a wounded soldier, while the latter was asking aid.

Contrabands are pouring in, and are set to work by Government. Thirty, yesterday, arrived. They report the rebels as evacuating Manassas, and falling back on Richmond. Slaves are impressed to transport stores and cannon from Manassas.

No guns were found at Leesburgh but wooden Quaker guns. The rebels left the night before Geary arrived—said to be four thousand in all.

A large thirty-two-pounder was found disabled, being burst, on Tuesday, on the third discharge, killing sixteen rebels and wounding eight.

Henderson's Virginia Cavalry, on Saturday night, came near Shenandoah Furnace, seven miles from here, and abused the family of a Virginia soldier in Geary's regiment.

There was a cavalry skirmish near Winchester last night, and one National soldier was killed. The rebel loss is unknown.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS.

IN NEW-YORK.

Albany, Tuesday, March 11—1½ P. M.

One hundred guns are now firing at the Capitol Park in honor of the National victory at Manassas. The roar of the guns mingle with the patriotic cheers of the legislators and people.

Albany, Tuesday, March 11.

This city has been the scene of rejoicing all day over the capture of Manassas. Every street is decorated with flags—voluntary processions have been formed, and many patriotic demonstrations made.

IN NEW-ENGLAND.

Boston, Tuesday, March 11.

The occupation of Manassas by our forces, and the series of victories now being reported, causes a highly jubilant state of feeling all over New-England.

IN OHIO.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, March 11.

The news of the retreat of the rebels from Manassas absorbed the attention of the business community to-day. Not much was done in any department of trade.

FROM KEY WEST AND PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Oriental—Confirmation of the Capture of Brunswick and Fernandina—Vessels Lying at Key West and Port Royal.

The United States transport *Oriental*, Captain Tuzo, arrived at this port at 10½ o'clock last night, from Key West and Port Royal. She left the former port on the 4th inst., at 4 P. M., and arrived off Port Royal at 4 P. M. of the 6th; was detained outside 20 hours for want of a pilot. She left Port Royal at 5 P. M. of the 8th, and experienced fine weather the entire passage.

She brings no news, except that the United States gunboat *Verona* had just arrived from Fernandina, (Fla.,) bringing intelligence of the success of Commodore Dupont's expedition, and confirming the news of the capture of Fernandina and Brunswick, all of which we have had in detail by the *Alabama* at Baltimore. Everything remained quiet, both at Key West and Port Royal. The troops were in good health and spirits.

The following vessels were at Key West: U. S. steamship *St. Jago de Cuba*, U. S. steamship *R. R. Cuyler*, U. S. gunboats *Pinola* and *Owisa*, U. S. brig *Bainbridge*, Spanish prize bark *Teresita*, brigs *Samuel Welsh*, of Philadelphia; *Rebecca Sheppard*, of Philadelphia; *Almore*, of Waldoboro; schooner *Louisa Frazer*, of New-Jersey, and several others. Commodore Porter's bomb fleet, consisting of 21 vessels, were to sail next day for Ship Island.

The following vessels were at Port Royal: Steamers *Atlantic*, discharging; *Mississippi* and *Matanzas*, for Ship Island, with Gen. Butler and Staff and 1,400 men; *Cahawba*, *Ben. de Ford*, *Cosmopolite*, *Delaware*. Ship *Charter Oak*. Barks *Magnolia*, *Fanny Elsser* and others. Also, U. S. frigate *Susquehanna*. The gunboat *Verona* had just arrived from Fernandina. The U. S. gunboat *Kensington*, Commander Crocker, just arrived from Boston, after a long and boisterous passage, short of coal and disabled. The *Oriental* brings the following passengers:

Capt. Yeaton, Col. Edward W. Serrell, Capt. Reaney, Capt. Alexander Annan, Capt. A. C. Eady, Maj. B. H. Hill, U. S. A.; Capt. Calfin, Mrs. Col. Van Zandt, Lieut. Rocher, Lieut. R. Ruges, G. W. Harcourt, James Breckinridge, P. Springstein, H. Elkin, J. C. Saxton, Lieut. John Stark, 10 soldiers, and 15 in steerage.

We are indebted to Purser Antonio Larrea, of steamer *Oriental*, for favors.

BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

Official Report of Gen. Curtis to Gen. Halleck.

BEN McCULLOCH KILLED.

Brilliant Manœuvres by the Union Army.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON BOTH SIDES.

FINAL ROUT OF THE REBELS.

St. Louis, Tuesday, March 11.

The following is the official report of Gen. Curtis to Gen. Halleck:

Headquarters Army of the Southwest,
Pea Ridge, Ark., March 9.

General: On Thursday, the 6th inst., the enemy commenced an attack on my right wing, assailing and following the rear guard of a detachment under Gen. Sigel to my main lines on Sugar Creek Hollow, but ceased firing when he met my reinforcements, about 4 P. M.

During the night I became convinced that he had moved on so as to attack my right or rear. Therefore, early on the 7th I ordered a change of front to the right—my right, which then became my left, still resting on Sugar Creek Hollow.

This brought my line across Pea Ridge, with my new right resting on Head Cross Timber Hollow which is the head of Big Sugar Creek. I also ordered an immediate advance of the cavalry and light artillery, under Col. Osterhaus, with orders to attack and break what I supposed would be the reinforced line of the enemy. This movement was in progress, when the enemy, at 11 A. M., commenced an attack on my right. The fight continued mainly at these points during the day, the enemy having gained the point held by the command of Col. Carr, at Cross Timber Hollow, but was entirely repulsed with the fall of the Commander, McCulloch, in the centre, by the forces under Col. Davis. The plan of attack on the centre was gallantly carried forward by Col. Osterhaus' who was immediately sustained and supported by Col. Davis' entire division, supported also by Gen. Sigel's command, which had remained till near the close of the day on the left. Col. Carr's division held the right, under a galling, continuous fire, all day. In the evening, firing having entirely ceased in the centre, and the right being now on the left, I reinforced the right by a portion of the Second Division, under Gen. Asboth. Before the day closed I was convinced that the enemy had concentrated his main force on the right. I commenced another change of front, forward, so as to face the enemy where he had deployed on my right flank in a strong position. The change had only been partially effected, but was in full progress, when, at sunrise on the 8th, my right and centre renewed the firing, which was immediately answered by the enemy with renewed energy along the whole extent of his line. My left, under Gen. Sigel moved close to the hills occupied by the enemy, driving him from the heights, and advancing steadily toward the head of the Hollows. I immediately ordered the centre and right wing forward, the right turning the left of the enemy, and cross-firing on his centre. This final position of the enemy was in the arc of a circle. A charge of infantry, extending throughout the whole line, completely routed the whole rebel force, which retired in great confusion, but rather safely, through the deep, impassable defiles of Cross Timber. Our loss is heavy. The enemy's can never be ascertained, for their dead are scattered over a large field. Their wounded, too, may many of them be lost and perish. The force is scattered in all directions, but I think his main force has returned to Boston Mountains.

Gen. Sigel follows him toward Keitsville, while my cavalry is pursuing him toward the mountains, scouring the country, bringing in prisoners and trying to find the rebel Major-Gen. Van Dorn, who had command of the entire force at this, the battle of Pea Ridge.

I have not as yet statements of the dead and wounded, so as to justify a report, but I will refer you to a dispatch which I will forward very soon.

Officers and soldiers have displayed such unusual gallantry that I hardly dare to make distinction. I must, however, name the Commanders of Divisions. Gen. Sigel gallantly commanded the right, and drove back the left wing of the enemy; Gen. Asboth, who is wounded in the arm, in his gallant effort to reinforce the right; Col. and Acting-Brig.-Gen. Davis who commanded the centre, where McCulloch fell on the 7th, and pressed forward the centre on the 8th; Col. and Acting-Brig.-Gen. Carr is also wounded in the arm, and was under the continuous fire of the enemy during the two hardest days of the struggle.

Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio and Missouri may proudly share the honor of victory, which their gallant heroes won over the combined forces of Van Dorn, Price and McCulloch at Pea Ridge, in the mountains of Arkansas.

I have the honor to be, General,
Your obedient servant,
SAMUEL R. CURTIS, Brigadier-General.

LATEST REPORTS FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Special to the Missouri Republican.

Springfield, Mo., Monday, March 10.

A messenger who arrived this morning at 3 o'clock reports that the battle lasted from Thursday morning till Saturday evening, and that our loss was about 450 killed and wounded. The rebel loss was about 1,000 killed and wounded, and 1,000 taken prisoners, among them Col. McRea, of an Arkansas Regiment.

The attack was made from the North and West our army being completely surrounded. Gens. Van Dorn, Price, McCulloch and McIntosh were present with about 25,000 men. Gens. McCulloch and McIntosh are reported mortally wounded.

The attack from the rear was made by Gen. McCulloch, and was met by Gen. Sigel, who routed him completely. His corps scattered in wild confusion. We have also captured a large amount of stores, cannon, teams and ammunition.

THE LOCATION OF THE BATTLE.

The location of the battle can be seen from any ordinary map of Arkansas, or of the United States. It was in the extreme northwestern part of the State, and in the northwesternmost county (Benton.) A range of hills (of the Ozark range) will be seen sweep-

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Affairs at Roanoke Island—Justice to the Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Regiments—Effectiveness of the Army Gunboats—Condition of the Regiments—The Release of the Prisoners—Ungracious Conduct—Attempted Treachery of Frank Anderson and others—Effects of the War on the People of Roanoke Island—The New-York Donations Sold—Preparations to Move Again.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ROANOKE ISLAND, Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1862.

The steamer *E. S. Terry*, with the mails, arrived at her anchorage off this island last evening. As soon as it was known that there were letters and papers on board, she was surrounded by boats from the naval and other vessels, clamoring for news from home. Next to letters from loved ones, the newspapers were in request, and when it was known that only a very few copies of New-York and other papers were on board, fabulous prices were offered for single numbers. Persons who took an active part in the battle of the 8th inst., who escaped death from showers of rebel bullets, and who charged through the imminent deadly breach of Pork-point Battery, were impatient to hear what was done on that memorable occasion *through the New-York papers*. There could scarcely be a stronger testimonial to the all-pervading influence of the Press. And yet it must not be supposed that what the papers have said of the engagement is accepted in all cases as correct. On the contrary, your reporter, who had been flattered by numerous testimonials of the full and accurate account "he furnished to the TIMES"—"the best, by all odds, which had been written," volunteered by gentlemen whose regiment was honorably mentioned, or who had been personally referred to in said account, was severely criticised by others for the "partial" and "one-sided" statement he gave of the affair. "I have read your account," said one Captain, "but I notice you could not have been on the field, else you would have been more accurate in your account of what the Tenth Connecticut did." "Can you tell me, Sir," I asked, "the position occupied by the Twenty-third Massachusetts, Col. KURTZ, during the early attempts to flank the rebels battery?" "I cannot," he replied, "for I was so occupied with my own command, that it was impossible for me to notice what others were doing. But my regiment performed the only military manœuvre which was attempted on the field that day." He stated what it was, but I am so little versed in HARDEE I cannot repeat it. And yet this gentleman, who could not tell me where Col. KURTZ was for more than two hours during the hottest of the fight, expected the TIMES reporter to state with perfect accuracy the position of each regiment, and every evolution which they performed, during an engagement in which six regiments took an active part, lasting from 8 o'clock until 11½ o'clock A. M. To have accomplished this feat, I must have held a charmed life—have been first in the attack with the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts; have waded knee-deep in swamp-muck with the Tenth Connecticut; dodged shrapnel shot with MAGGI of the Twenty-first Massachusetts; have hewed my way through cactus and wild-brier for half a mile with the Twenty-third Massachusetts; and then charged with FERRERO and Major KIMBALL at the same instant in at the right, and through to the embrasures of the enemy's battery.

The public will understand that a single night after such a battle as that of Roanoke is hardly sufficient to learn everything that took place during that fight. The reporter of the TIMES was as near to the field as any person ought to be who had no pension in prospect for a helpless family, and saw with his own eyes all that it was possible for one man to see without looking into the muzzle of rebel guns, or obtaining the name of each man as he was shot down. It is now proper to state that one or two important omissions occurred in the account of the attack of our troops upon the enemy's battery. Gen. FOSTER, to whose energy in directing an early attack must, in a great measure, be attributed the final defeat of the rebels, ordered Col. KURTZ, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts, to take his regiment round to the right, to flank the left of the rebel battery. "It is a hard road to travel, but, if anybody can do it, I can," said Col. KURTZ, and the next instant the order "Forward" was given. For the next two hours and a half Col. KURTZ, at the head of his regiment, was employed in hewing his way through a dense morass of tangled briers and thick undergrowth, up to their knees in mire, penetrating towards the enemy's left. The movement was observed as the Twenty-third filed off to the right of the road, and volley after volley of grape and round shot from the rebel battery swept their line. Capt. E. G. DAYTON, who had command of a Wiard twelve-pounder, on the road, approached Col. KURTZ, and said, "Colonel, one of those batteries is playing directly upon you. Change your position." The Colonel, with a look which recognized the friendly caution, urged his men forward through the swamp. At this juncture a shell struck a tree and exploded, killing Lieut. GOODWIN, of Company B, and wounding several others. The wood was so dense that those in front were completely hidden from those following, while they were yet within a few feet of each other.

None but Gen. FOSTER, who directed this movement, could appreciate its importance, for just as the Twenty-third emerged from the woods at the left, the rebels astounded at the energy which could penetrate through such a place, saw that they were flanked both on the left and right. There was no alternative for them but to be cut to pieces, be made prisoners or to retreat. Capt. WISE had already been borne, wounded, to the rear; Lieut. POTTIER lay wounded, and Capt. COLES dead on the field, and the rebels turned and ran, leaving the battery and all their guns in the hands of the Massachusetts and New-York troops. It is no disparagement to the brave men who charged the right and front of the enemy's line, to say that the rebel prisoners assert that they had no thought of retreating until they saw the Twenty-third Massachusetts emerge from the swamp at their left. In ten minutes more they would all have been surrounded. Lieut. WRIGHT, and Capt. MCRAE, lawyers, from Wilmington, as well as others who were among the rebel prisoners, made this statement the day after the fight.

The Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, Col. LEE, followed the Twenty-third through this dangerous and wearisome journey, and a glance at their list of killed and wounded, will bear witness to their exposed position during this trying period.

It would be impossible to do exact justice to the numerous cases of individual valor which were exhibited on that occasion, consequently that was not attempted. The official reports of the Commanders will, no doubt, make full amends for these omissions and will be of much more value to them than a notice in the TIMES.

In respect to the army gunboats during the action of Friday, it should be stated that, with one exception, (the water-boat *Sentinel*,) they were all engaged—that they vied with each other for the nearest position to the rebel battery—that their fire was well directed and was very effective.

Flag-officer GOLDSBOROUGH, I learn, will make special mention of meritorious cases in his detailed report.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

The following order was issued on the 9th instant:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.—The General Commanding congratulates his troops on their brilliant and successful occupation of Roanoke Island. The courage and steadiness they have shown under fire is what he expected from them, and he accepts it as a token of future victory.

Each regiment on the Island will inscribe on its banner "Roanoke Island, Feb. 8, 1862."

The highest praise is due to Brig.-Gens. FOSTER, RENO and PARKE, who so bravely and energetically carried out the movement that has resulted in the complete success of the Union arms.

By command of Brig.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE.
(Signed) LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

A VISIT TO THE ENCAMPMENTS.

In company with Mr. COLYER, of the Young Men's Christian Association, I paid a visit to the encampments at the north end of the island. The regiments seemed to be enjoying themselves in their comfortable quarters, but they are already beginning to experience the inconvenience of living on salt meat. The little fresh beef and pork found upon the island was soon used up, and pork and hominy are now the chief rations left. Some of the regiments encamped on the shore, and the officers on board the vessels, have, in some cases, indulged in fresh shad and sweet potatoes, but these luxuries are yet too scarce to reach the rank and file.

THE PAROLING OF THE PRISONERS.

The release of the twenty-five hundred and odd prisoners captured at the battle of Roanoke, and the circumstances attending it, have been the chief topics of remark during the week, among officers and men, and the event has been variously commented on.

During the first interview between Gen. BURNSIDE and the rebel Commander SHAW, Gen. BURNSIDE remarked that he would now have an opportunity to get back his "boys" who were still detained as prisoners at the South. As a means of accomplishing this long-desired object of the General, the release of this large number of prisoners is cheerfully acquiesced in as a wise and beneficent measure by the majority of the soldiers; while others speak of the indiscriminate paroling of such scoundrels as FRANK ANDERSON and his piratical set as worse than casting pearls before swine—as unwise and unjust to the Union army.

It was positively stated by several of the secession prisoners that orders had been given by the rebel Commanders before the battle that "no prisoner should be taken"—in other words that all who fell into their hands should be bayoneted without mercy. What good effect mere clemency can have on such creatures is not difficult to decide. The conduct of a portion of the prisoners after they had been virtually released, and before they were fairly out of our hands, shows that they were as insensible to the obligations of honor as they were to the dictates of humanity. Even before their release had been determined on, ANDERSON used the most violent and indecent language around the encampment, and expressed a strong desire to be let off, that he might devote his brigand energies to fighting the Yankees. He would, he said, be willing to have his left arm cut off for the privilege. When Col. KURTZ, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts, took him at his word, and offered to guarantee his freedom if he would perform his part of the bargain, he showed that, like all the rest of his talk, this great zeal for the cause was mere vaporing. On the way to Elizabeth City this same fellow deliberately laid a plan, with others of his comrades, in the event that there should be any hitch in the negotiations by which they were to be paroled, that they should rise, seize the guard and take possession of the vessel, and effect the release of the entire party by force. One of the Union soldiers was lying near at the time unobserved by ANDERSON, and apparently asleep. The rebels shook hands over the agreement and parted. When the facts were reported to the Colonel commanding the steamer, he immediately doubled the guard, and took other precautions to prevent the consummation of the plot. All the side arms belonging to the officers were placed in a box and marked to the care of Col. SHAW, with the strict agreement that they were not to be opened and distributed until he had been notified that they were honorably exchanged. Notwithstanding this agreement, it is said that every rebel officer had his side-arms returned to him, and they were all parading the streets of Elizabeth the same day they arrived in full uniform.

The Third Georgia Regiment, 1,350 strong, was found in possession of the town, and the officers permitted the soldiers to use the most insulting language toward our men who were confined in the steamers, taunting them from the landings.

The two civilizations could not be more forcibly illustrated than in contrasting this conduct with the behavior of our men toward the rebel prisoners, and the proclamation of Gen. BURNSIDE, enjoining the protection of all prisoners from annoyance, by word or act, and the preservation of the property of citizens from spoliation.

The general effect of this grand release, however, on the people of this State, for whose sake chiefly the measure was dictated by the War Department, will undoubtedly be beneficial. Each of these two or three thousand persons, return to their homes with widely different views of the Northern army from what they had on coming to Roanoke. They were informed that we were the scum of Northern cities, ragged, weakened by long fasting, and poorly armed, and that we should be easily whipped and driven into the sea. Their first great surprise on seeing us land was, that all the troops were neatly uniformed. Their next astonishment was, to see these same men up to their knees in water and mud, hewing their way with their swords through impenetrable swamps in their front, under a galling fire. They opened their eyes wider still when we drove them like sheep out of their strong batteries, which they had pronounced impregnable. But what moved their special wonder, after they had been handsomely conquered, on their own chosen field, was, that instead of being put to the sword, as they were told they would be, they were provided with three days' rations, reprimanded, and then dismissed to their homes.

The day following the surrender it was a common circumstance for the rebel soldiers to come out of the woods as our men passed along, and prostrate themselves, or fall on their knees, and beg to have their lives spared. On more than one occasion the rebels skulked by the side of the road, for a day and night, watching until an officer should come along in order to surrender themselves, fearing, as they said, if they fell into the hands of our soldiers they would be killed at sight. Great was their surprise on being laughed at, or perhaps asked to take a comforting drop of whisky by way of composing their nerves.

If such treatment is lost upon the people of North Carolina, what may be expected from the rebels of the Gulf States? And if these same men are found fighting against us hereafter, how many of our own soldiers will not wish to lay down their arms, and asked to be released from a contest where they must meet the same foe a half dozen times on the same field?

According to the statement of the Chief Surgeon of the rebel forces, they carried away from Roanoke some seventy wounded, and fifteen or twenty sick. The same man stated their killed at thirty. This makes their loss much larger than had been supposed.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding* carried the rebel officers; the *Peabody*, the wounded and sick, and the *New-York*, *Admiral* and *Cossack* the remainder. They were all supplied with rations. The steamer which went up on Thursday, the 13th, arrived off the town at sunset, and after the prisoners had been landed they returned on Friday and Saturday following. None of our troops were permitted to pass into the town. Each company roll was called, and when the line was formed, the word of command was given as follows: "Gentlemen, right flank, right face!" "Gentlemen—march!"

THE VICTORIES IN THE WEST.

The news of the brilliant victories in the West produced great rejoicing among the troops here. The following order was issued:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 24, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.—1. This Department has received, with great satisfaction, the intelligence of the Union triumphs at Forts Donelson and Henry. In honor of the brave men who have achieved these victories, and of the rising hope of the restoration of peace, under the full success of the Union arms, a national salute will be fired from Fort Reno to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

* * * *

By command of Brig.-Gen. A. E. BURNSIDE.
(Signed) LEWIS RICHMOND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

At noon to-day the salute was fired, the rebel guns for the first time opening their throats in the service of the Union. The rebel powder used on the occasion also made a good report for itself.

RUINOUS EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

The effect of the war upon the people of this island, and on the whole mainland, has been most disastrous. On Roanoke, their fields, granaries and cellars were ravaged by the secession troops, who took whatever they wanted and could find. Their Summer crop of sweet potatoes has been ruined by the destruction of their "plants" in the ground, which were dug up and consumed; their grapes and vines were all devoured, and every article of food on which they depended for subsistence eaten up by the rebel soldiers. What little there was left of pigs and poultry have mostly been devoured by the "Hessians," as the Yankee troops have been termed. The locusts of Egypt could not more completely have devoured their substance.

The shad fishery, which here is the finest, perhaps, in the country, has been the chief source of revenue. It usually begins early in March, and lasts two months. At this season, had there been no war, some two hundred vessels would now have been here, awaiting cargoes of shad for the Baltimore and New-York markets. Thirty and forty thousand dollars annually have been distributed among the citizens of this region for these luscious fish. Their seines have been worn out, and not being able to purchase twine, they could not replace them. Hence this part of their trade has been destroyed.

Many families on this island have had their stock of provisions eaten up, and are now dependent on army rations for their subsistence.

RATIONS DISTRIBUTED TO THE ISLANDERS.

In view of the distressed condition of many poor people here, Gen. BURNSIDE has given orders to the Commissaries of the army to issue rations to all families on the island who may be in want; and the division sutler has also been directed to sell at retail to all such as may apply to purchase provisions. This arrangement will save many deserving people from want, and the blessings of those ready to perish will come upon the Commanding General. Truly, in this campaign our army has carried the sword in one hand while they have held out the olive branch with the other.

SUPPLIES FOR THE WOUNDED.

The generous supplies sent out for the sick and wounded, drew forth the following note from the Brigade Surgeons:

ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 28, 1862.

MY DEAR SIR: I hasten to acknowledge the receipt from the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, of a large supply of medical stores, books, tracts, &c., for the use of our hospital at this post. They were particularly acceptable to us at the present time, as some of our own supplies were nearly exhausted, and they were the first we have received from any association at home.

Thanking you very kindly, I am,
Yours, sincerely, SAMUEL A. GREEN,
Surgeon, First Brigade Hospital, Roanoke Island.
VINCENT COLYER, Esq.

CAMP BURNSIDE, ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 28, 1862.
To the Young Men's Christian Association, Brooklyn.

GENTLEMEN: Please accept, through me, the grateful thanks of the wounded and sick soldiers in the General Hospital, Camp Burnside, for the very opportune donation of clothing of various kinds, for stimulants of different sorts, books and other reading matter, received this day [and day before—V. C.] by the hands of VINCENT COLYER, Esq.

This is the first aid we have received from the North since the battle of the 8th inst., and I am personally deeply grateful, particularly in consequence of the urgent needs of our brave men who were unfortunate in battle. Yet I would not have you infer that we are at all despondent. We are all cheerful and hopeful for the future.

Very respectfully, CALVIN CUTTER,
Acting Brigade Surgeon.

THE DONATIONS FROM NEW-YORK TO THE LOYAL PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

It gives your correspondent unfeigned regret, in this connection, to state that he has learned through the captain of the schooner *E. C. Sheddon*, which brought hither the cargo of provisions, &c., intended for the relief of the loyal people of this State, that that stock of goods was all *sold to those who had money to buy them*, and that the deserving poor, for whom the benevolent donors intended the articles, never received them. The highly respectable gentlemen who assisted in that praiseworthy object, I have no doubt, will investigate the matter. Mr. DOW, who was the agent here for the distribution of the goods, went home on a recent trip of the *Eastern State* to Fortress Monroe.

Mr. COLYER, who has undertaken the task of visiting from house to house, has met with some cases of peculiar hardship and suffering. One family, with eight children, were living in a mere hovel, the mother, a Quadroon, who was but a day or two since confined with her eighth baby, being in extreme want. Gen. BURNSIDE, on hearing of the case, sent many comforts to the distressed family. Previous to this, the soldiers had heard of the case, and four or five of them had generously divided with them their rations of pork and flour, by which they had been saved from starvation. Few cases, it is hoped, exist on the Island like this, and all are now in a fair way of being provided for. There is one relief to the poor which does not mitigate the sorrows of the poor at home. The weather is mild, and there is abundance of fuel to keep out the cold winds when they do prevail.

DELAY OF OPERATIONS.

FEB. 28.—Ten vessels intended for transporting the troops to some new point of attack had been lying until yesterday, opposite the north end of Roanoke Island, but they have now been recalled, and are again anchored with the rest of the fleet, below and near the centre of the island. The mystery of this movement is said to be explained by the discovery that the steamers were all out of coal—all, or nearly all, the coal schooners being anchored at Hatteras Inlet. To-day there have several schooners arrived with coal and they are now alongside of the steamers putting that necessary article on board of them.

ILLNESS OF THE BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Gen. FOSTER, for several days has been suffering from an attack of illness, brought on by a cold contracted during his exposures in the late campaign. He is, however, in no danger, and will probably be well again in a few days. He has continued to direct operations notwithstanding this temporary illness.

Brigadier-Gen. RENO, while forcing his way through the swamp at the attack on Pork Point Battery, got poisoned by coming in contact with some vines, and has suffered some disfigurement from a swelled face. His difficulties, however, are not serious.

RESIGNATION OF LIEUT.-COL. MAGGI.

MARCH 1.—Lieut.-Col. MAGGI, of the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, has resigned his command. The cause assigned for the step is understood to be the omission of his name in the official dispatches of the Commanding-General touching the victory of Roanoke Island. On the other hand, it is asserted that the nature of these dispatches have not been divulged to any one; that neither the Lieutenant-Colonel, nor any one else can know who have been honorably mentioned in the affair of the 8th of February, and that, consequently, his action is premature. No one who witnessed the gallant conduct of the Lieutenant-Colonel during the trying occasion referred to, will hesitate to award to him the full credit of acting with great steadiness and courage throughout the day. Always at the head of his command, he inspired not only his own men, but all others on the field, by his fearless and soldierly conduct. Your reporter was frequently within hearing of his voice, which rang out over the field clear and strong as a silver trumpet, and there was inspiration in its every tone. The loss of such a man to the army at such a time is a calamity. Maj. CLARKE, an excellent officer, succeeds to the command. It should be stated here that by an oversight in publishing the list of regiments engaged, Col. MORSE's name appeared as the commander of the Twenty-first Massachusetts. This accident was particularly unjust to MAGGI, since Col. MORSE was not within four hundred miles of Roanoke, he having found more congenial employment at Annapolis, leaving the Lieutenant-Colonel in command. I have never exchanged a word with Col. MAGGI on this subject, but deem it proper to make this correction in justice to a gallant officer. It is reported that he will immediately go North and join the army of the Potomac.

A HEAVY NORTHWESTERN.

The heaviest gale of wind which has been experienced for a month occurred here yesterday afternoon, from the northwest. The vessels at anchor rode it out safely, with the exception of two schooners, a small sloop, and the steamer *Pilot Boy*. The latter steamer, which had been ordered to make a landing near Wier's Point Battery, was caught on a lee shore by a sudden change of the wind, parted her fasts and swung broadside on. She was not materially injured, but she was driven so hard ashore that it has been found impossible to get her off. The schooner *James T. Brady*, occupied by Quartermaster CUTTING, and the *Maillard*, the sutler's schooner, also dragged ashore.

A TRIBUTE TO LIEUT. GOODWIN.

FEB. 26.—A meeting of the officers of the Twenty-third Massachusetts was held on the 26th, at Camp Raleigh, and a series of resolutions were adopted as a tribute of respect to Lieut. JOHN GOODWIN, JR., Company B, and expressing sympathy with his bereaved family.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Efforts to establish a daily mail between Roanoke Island and Fortress Monroe, *via* Oregon Inlet, are being made. An examination of the Inlet has been made to determine the practicability of the plan. Such an arrangement will save forty-five miles of the most difficult and dangerous part of the coast—that including the Cape and shoals of Hatteras. A vessel lying off the Inlet, which is only five or six miles from the south end of this Island, can receive the mails and Express matter, and deliver them at Fortress Monroe in twelve hours. A steamer drawing six feet, or, to speak safely, five feet, will be able to go in and out of the Inlet without difficulty. In fact, Capt. CASE, now on board the Flag-Officer's steamer, says the troops and supplies can all come that way. If this arrangement is carried out we shall have daily communication with Fortress Monroe, instead of having to wait a week or ten days, as at present. The channel has been partly staked out, and the *Alice Price* is detailed to complete the examination, and report.

ORDERS TO MOVE.

The troops are under orders to go on board of the transports to-day, and we shall probably be ready to move in two or three days. The men have been greatly improved by their brief residence on the island, and are in much better condition than they have been before for active and telling service.

The steamer *E. S. Terry* leaves here to-morrow morning with the mail, and she will probably transfer it at Hatteras to some other steamer.

ROANOKE ISLAND, Thursday, March 6, 1862.

Affairs move slowly. When I closed my letter and hastened with it on board the *Terry*, I supposed that by this time it would have been far on its way to New-York, if not already published, read, and, perhaps, forgotten. Directions have been given within a few days, however, to send home some portion of the sick and wounded who are convalescent, and the necessary preparations for getting ready for the journey some 60, more or less, of these persons have occupied the time, and delayed the departure of the mails. The invalids go home in care of Dr. HITCHCOCK, of Massachusetts.

During this time nothing important has occurred, except that the symptoms of a movement daily become more decided. The embarkation of the troops, which began nearly a week ago, and which has been by turns interrupted by the weather or intentionally delayed for private reasons, is now progressing, and must be completed to-day or to-morrow.

The First and Second Brigades, and a portion of the Third are under orders, and several regiments are on board their respective ships. Twice there have been a dozen steamers and transports sent North, above the "Swash"—for you must know we have a "swash" here, as well as at Hatteras—and twice they have been recalled to join the body of the fleet, which is anchored opposite the middle of the island.

These delays, movements and counter movements are supposed to be dictated by movements elsewhere, and, for ought we know, may have important relations to the doings on the Potomac, or some other place. At present "all is quiet" at Roanoke. As it is not intended that the public should know where the army will go next, I am spared the trouble of making inquiries or speculations on that subject. I must write history—not indulge in prophecy. Gen. BURNSIDE yesterday promised one of the Colonels that he should have all the fighting he wanted to do within the next ten days. The information, it is presumed, was comforting to the officer, who had begun to fear he would be deprived of the enjoyment so eagerly sought after by his officers and men.

A number of the gunboats have been busy on expeditions both to the North and South, but as yet it is not known what they may have accomplished. Yesterday the *Huzzar* went up Aligator River to look after a desirable schooner which is needed by the Quartermaster's Department, but she has not yet returned. The small vessels which have thus far fallen into our hands will be returned to their owners when they are no longer needed, and their owners probably will be liberally paid for their use.

The discovery has been made that there is not a latent Secessionist on this island, or anywhere in this part of the State. Shad sell readily four for a dollar, and sweet potatoes, which the North Carolina regiments had no difficulty in buying at 50 cents a bushel, have suddenly risen to $1 50, and are scarce at that. The Union is a good thing. Capt. MANN, who lives opposite the island on the Main with ten other "poor families," as he calls them, surrounded by fifty miles of impregnable quagmire, and who frequently visits the General's headquarters, says he is "all right." His father "fout in the Revolution, for the Stars and Stripes; and he is jist the man his father was, and has never been altered; but all the Southern people have been afeered of was, that the North wanted their niggers." It is understood that he is a kind of delegate from the *Main* land aforesaid, and has endeavored to impress our Generals with these highly patriotic sentiments. Many slaves have come to us for an asylum, and some of them have brought valuable information. The "Roanoke farmer," who, the Richmond papers asserted, "led our troops into the island," was none other than certain intelligent contrabands who ran away and came down to Hatteras, bringing precise information of the location of the batteries on the island, and the best places for landing to attack them.

It has been currently stated that assurances have been given that these negroes shall be returned to their masters, though the rumor needs confirmation. It is evident that these people will stick to the Union if we will not allow their negroes to stick to us—that union they do not like. Meantime, it must be understood that the prices of shad and sweet potatoes are to be kept up.

The people of the island come to headquarters with all the confidence they would approach their best friends, and Gen. BURNSIDE sees their wants carefully attended to. One old gentleman, with several of his neighbors, were yesterday patiently waiting for some rations of whisky. He had not been out of "something to drink in the house for fifteen years." It is highly probable that he and his neighbors will all be out themselves in less than half that time, if they imbibe much of the strichnine whisky which is current hereabout.

It is curious to note the variety of opinions here as to the probable continuance of the war.

A friend at my elbow, who is of a highly domestic turn, and who has in Salem an interesting wife and two small children, is sanguine that the war is to be a short one. On the contrary, the Division Sutler, who has just sold a keg of lager-beer for the moderate sum of *five dollars*, and who has a schooner load of articles necessary for the comfort of the *poor soldiers*, is of the opinion that the war will last a good while yet. CHARLEY TOOKER, an old salt on the *Highlander*, who tells some good stories, relates one concerning a certain parson who had been appointed a chaplain, at a paying salary, during the Mexican war, and whose custom it was regularly to pray that the war might be "long and moderate." The Division Sutler and other contractors evidently belong to the same category with the aforesaid chaplain.

As an act of justice, I will here mention that all sutlers are not alike. Mr. FARIS, the Sutler of the Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment, has given good satisfaction both as to the prices and quality of the goods he has furnished them, in many cases charging what he has actually paid.

A portion of the Brigade will be left here, together with some of the gunboats, for the protection of the island.

A strong impression prevails that this will prove a sickly place for the troops as soon as warm weather sets in. The island is flanked on the west side by extensive swamps, which will breed malaria and mosquitoes *ad infinitum*. On the contrary, the islanders assert that the swamps dry up in Summer, and that the place is healthy. They say they never knew what sickness was until the secession troops came here, since then they have lost more people than during an entire period of twenty years before. Typhoid fever, measles, mumps, diphtheria, pneumonia, and other diseases incident to camp life have prevailed. *Quere*: Will they be likely to decline hereafter? The water from Cypress Swamps *some* pronounce healthy. That in the neighborhood of the camps is more like spring water. The bottoms of the wells are quicksand.

The fleet is now supplied with water from the bay in which it floats. The taste is a little fishy, and the look of it somewhat like yellow ocre. Of the various kinds I have seen in use I prefer Croton, which I must wait for.

The steamer *Susquehannah* has arrived from Hatteras, towing four or five coal vessels. She brings a report that the *Eastern State* had met with some disaster, the extent of which was not ascertained.

There are forty-five wounded and some twenty discharged men, from the various regiments on board the *Terry*, which will proceed direct to New-York, unless she is obliged to put into Hampton Roads by stress of weather.

The following is the list of officers returned from Roanoke Island on board the *E. S. Terry*:

TWENTY-FIRST MASSACHUSETTS.
Lieut.-Col. A. C. Maggi, resigned.
Capt. B. Frank Rogers, resigned.
Lieut. M. M. Parkhurst, resigned.
Lieut. J. B. Williams, resigned.
Lieut. R. K. Waters, Leader of Band, resigned.

TWENTY-FIFTH MASSACHUSETTS.
Lieut. Frederick Wiggins, resigned.

TENTH CONNECTICUT.
Capt. Robert Leggett, wounded, furlough.
Lieut. Charles Wiley, resigned.

EIGHTH CONNECTICUT.
Capt. C. Nash, resigned.
Capt. D. Fowler, resigned.
Lieut. R. H. Burnside, resigned.

NINTH NEW-YORK.
T. W. Conway, Chaplain, furlough.

The body of Lieut.-Col. VICTOR DE MONTEUIL goes home in the steamer, under the care of Lieut.-Col. MAGGI, who will deliver it to his widow in New-York.

E. S.

From Port au Prince.

SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE.

The brig *Isabel Beurmann*, Capt. TAMSS, arrived at this port yesterday, from Port au Prince, reports that a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at that place on the 19th February, at 4 o'clock A. M.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION IN FRANCE.

The Emperor's Policy of Neutrality Approved—The Prince Napoleon's Course—No Extended Discussion on American Affairs Expected in the French Legislature, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 25, 1862.

In the stormy debates which are now going on in the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the American question thus far has attracted but little attention. In the address to the throne in both Houses, the neutrality principle of the Government was warmly approved. One member of the Senate, however, Gen. STOURM, former Postmaster-General, referred to the subject in approving the Emperor's neutrality policy; but he went further, and inquired whether, in view of the fact that France aided in establishing the independence of the United States, that the Northern States did most of the work in the War of Independence, and that France might one day need her for an ally in case of the invasion of French soil from a neighboring coast, it would not be better to go further than simple neutrality, and come to the aid of the Northern States.

Thus far, the addresses in reply to the speech from the throne have only been discussed as a whole, and when they are discussed by paragraphs, as is the custom, the American question will receive a certain share of attention. But there can be no hope of getting even a respectable minority to vote against neutrality, or against the blockade of the Southern ports, whatever may be the documents furnished by Mr. SLIDELL; so that the adoption of the paragraphs relating to this subject, as they at present stand, being a foregone conclusion, we do not anticipate a very extended debate on them. The Mexican question, on the contrary, will provoke some violent criticisms, which will carry either a modification to the address, or bring out some explanations from the Government orators satisfactory to the Cambers and the public.

In the Senate yesterday, the Marquis DE BOISSY, (husband of the Countess GUICCIOLI,) who had inscribed his name to speak on the American question, endeavored to get the floor on the general discussion of the Address, but on being called to order, was obliged to speak on the American question, with occasional *sorties* on the other questions which were nearer his heart, to wit: the Papal question, and the law on the Press. He took high ground in favor of the maintenance of the American Union; he attacked England for her hypocrisy and unfair dealing toward the United States, and declared that it is the duty of France to maintain the great maritime Power of America intact, as a counterpoise to England, and as a valuable ally for France against England.

The Prince NAPOLEON, although not inscribed, will also speak in the Senate in favor of the maintenance of the American Union. In the Chamber of Deputies, M. EMILE OLLIVIER, the distinguished advocate, is also preparing to take up the defence of the North and the Union. He has lately been seeking information in the society of Americans faithful to the Union, and he expressed astonishment that, while the secession agents were flooding Paris with pamphlets and newspaper articles favorable to their work of treason, the friends of the North had remained silent, and allowed their statements to go uncontradicted. He thought the good cause had seriously suffered by this neglect.

But, I repeat, that the discussion on the course of the Government in the Ameridan question will not be extended, and that no fear need be felt as to the future course of France on this question. It is, indeed, so well settled in the policy of neutrality, that the question only takes a fifth or sixth rank among those which are now occupying the attention of the Chambers. It would be desirable indeed, that more attention could be paid the American question, for the more the subject is ventilated, the stronger becomes the cause of the Union.

Among the other interesting topics which have diverted attention from the American question are the violent speeches in the Senate and the affair of Gen. COUSIN MONTAUBAN, the newly-created Count of PALIKAO. The speech of the Prince NAPOLEON, in the Senate on Saturday last, produced a greater sensation in the public than did his speech of last year, from the report and general belief that the Prince actually cried, "Down with the priests!" The Prince, however, used the word *traitres* (traitors) instead of *prêtres* (priests.) The speech itself was a vindication of the revolutionary doctrines which he and the Bonaparte family have ever professed, and propose still to follow out. He declared himself an honest revolutionist, a revolutionist of the grand school of '89; under that banner he had always fought and should continue to fight, repudiating all alliances or compromises with other parties. The mission of the Empire of the Bonapartes was to moderate and direct the revolutionary ideas of '89 toward greater liberty and a higher civilization.

These ideas of the Prince did not suit the reactionary old fogies of the Senate, who find it hard to get rid of the monarchical prejudices of the last century, and thus the Prince raised a perfect storm of opposition in the Senate. But the people are on his side, and we shall see how he will defend himself from the attacks which the Bourbons and the Papal party will not fail to make.

A difference has arisen between the Emperor and the Chamber of Deputies, wider and more marked than any that has taken place since the *coup d'état* of 1851. The Emperor, in creating the commander of the late campaign in China a Count, demanded for him an annual dotation for him and his heirs forever in the line of primogeniture, of $10,000. The proposition was received with such opposition in the Chamber that Gen. COUSIN MONTAUBAN wrote to the Emperor to ask him to withdraw the bill from the House. This his Majesty refused to do, in a letter, which has been published, and which puts the Chamber in the delicate position of either directly braving the Emperor's displeasure, or of renouncing its independence and returning upon its own clearly expressed opinion. We are all curious to see what will be the result of this contest between his Majesty and a body of men who avow themselves "devoted, but independent"—that is to say, devoted to the Emperor, but independent in their legislative acts.

The Liberals in France are delighted at the awakening in political life which is demonstrated by the stormy discussions in the public bodies, and by the late perturbations among the students of the Latin quarter. After the demonstrations by the students against the apostacy of M. EDMOND ABOUT, we have just had another, made by something like a thousand students, at the College of France. M. RENAN, a professor who had given a wrong impression of his opinions to the students at the last session, found this year, on opening, a crowd that evidently came for mischief, if the opinions uttered did not suit them. Happily for all parties, M. RENAN's first lecture pleased the majority, and the minority were hissed down. On this occasion the police saw proper to make a formidable parade, but their services were not needed. The Latin quarter, however, is fairly awake at last, and will require all the vigilance of the guardians of public order.

The American Minister gave a handsome *soirée* this year to his American and foreign friends, on the occasion of WASHINGTON's birthday. The ball was attended by nearly four hundred American ladies and gentlemen, and was, as usual, a most brilliant affair.

The following persons were presented to their Majesties, at the Tuileries, at the last presentation, by Mr. DAYTON: Mrs. PENNIMAN, of New-York; Miss PENNIMAN, Mr. PENNIMAN, Jr., Dr. PRICHT and lady.

MALAKOFF.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 193, 194, 197, 198, 200, 201, 202, 202½, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 213, 214, 215, 215½, 216, 217, 218, 219.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 158½, 322, 202, 368, 82, 352, 353, 381, 382, 400, 401, 404, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 8, 1360, 1575, 1576, 1765, 1977, 1982, 839, 1160, 1168, 1322, 1345, 1363, 128, 24, 1783, 2103, 1386, 1399, 1432.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2957, 549, 1065, 3019, 1167, 1411, 3049, 3046, 3195, 1247½, 1349, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439. *Part II.*—Nos. 2352, 2922, 1230, 294, 186, 3560, 1350, 1276, 1210, 1166, 1390, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400. *Part III.*—Nos. 1005, 2643, 1273, 613, 2863, 1373, 1391, 1393, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453. *Part IV.*—Nos. 1370, 1376, 926, 3496, 3378, 1402, 1506, 1410, 1414, 1416, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1430.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 439, 780, 943, 945, 946, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 497, 354, 953, 954, 955. *Part II.*—Nos. 581½, 1366, 1367, 1368, 901, 926, 361, 723, 405, 568, 495, 266, 822, 611, 641½.

The Crime of Arson—Can an Offence Committed under one Statute be Punished under Another?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

James Shepherd vs. the People of the State of New-York.—Shepherd was tried at General Sessions, in December, 1857, for arson in the first degree, and found guilty. The offence alleged in the indictment was charged to have been committed in June, 1857. Sentence of death was pronounced upon him Dec. 21, 1857, and he was ordered to be executed on the 5th day of the following February.

Appeal was taken, and the case was carried by writ of error to the General Term of this Court, and the judgment of the Court of Sessions was affirmed in June, 1859. The Court of Appeals reversed the judgment of the Court below and ordered a new trial. Shepherd was tried in 1860, and the jury disagreed. In 1861 he was tried at Sessions, and found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for life, under the act of 1860.

The case now comes before the Court on a writ of error. The principal points of the plaintiff are that the offence charged was committed in 1857, and the punishment prescribed by the Revised Statutes at that time for arson in the first degree was death. That the act of 1860 abolished the punishment of death for arson in the first degree, and prescribed the penalty to be imprisonment for life. That the Statute of 1860 is not retroactive, and the Court erred in sentencing the plaintiff to imprisonment for life.

Decision reserved.

J. W. Ashmead for plaintiff; N. J. Waterbury for defendants.

The Tribulations of a Baker—He Complains of the Sewers of Third-avenue.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.
Before Justice Moncrief.

John Oliver vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who is a baker, to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by him by reason of the flooding of his premises. The plaintiff claimed that the flooding was caused by the defective construction and bad condition of the sewers in Third-avenue. The amount claimed is $1,319 66.

The defence set up is that the sewers were not defective, and that the damage was occasioned by plaintiff's negligence.

The case is still on.

John Graham for plaintiff; W. C. Trull and H. H. Anderson for defendants.

Wrongful Detention—Demand Before Suit.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.
Before Justice James.

John S. Hicks vs. Newcomb Cleveland.—This action was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. The suit was brought to recover damages for an alleged wrongful detention of personal property. The defence was that there was no demand for the delivery of the property before suit. The trial now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for $964 77.

Spaulding & Torraine for plaintiff; Wm. Fullerton and H. E. Knox for defendant.

Duties of Executors—Action to Obtain a Construction of the Will of the late A. H. P. Edwards.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

Matter of the Will of A. H. P. Edwards.—The executor of this will, Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, instituted this proceeding to obtain a judicial construction of the will. The case was stated in the TIMES of Feb. 6. The testator died in 1857, leaving no children. His personal estate was estimated at $122,000. The real estate, as stated, was unproductive, consisting mostly of wild lands in the State of Illinois. It was valued at $30,000.

The will directed the executors (of whom Mr. Pierrepont only qualified) in their discretion, to sell and convert into money any of the estate which was unsafe or unproductive, and to invest the money in some safe and productive securities. It also directed that the widow of the testator, in case there was no child, should have an annuity of $7,000.

The revulsion of 1857 caused such a depression in the affairs of the estate, that the executor says the net proceeds do not amount to the sum of $7,000, and that in order to protect the unproductive lands he has been compelled to pay out large sums annually, and to refrain from forcing sales which would have resulted in great losses to the estate. The widow has, therefore, received only about $4,000 per annum since the death of the testator. She contends that the lands should be sold, and that she should be paid $7,000 per annum as the will directs.

The Court of Special Term found, as a matter of fact, that the testator in no case intended that his wife should have less than the sum directed annually. The decree was in accordance with that finding. Appeal was taken to this Court, where the decree was now modified as to payment of moneys out of income, and costs to be paid out of estate, and in other respects it was affirmed.

William Bliss for Executor; Mann & Rodman and A. W. Bradford for Widow.

Practice—What Constitutes a Frivolous Answer.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

William Horace Smith vs. William A. Mead et al.—This was an action on two promissory notes. The defence admits that defendants executed and delivered two promissory notes to plaintiff, but denies, on information and belief, that the description of the notes mentioned in the complaint is a true description of the notes delivered to plaintiff. It also denies, on information and belief, that plaintiff, at the commencement of the action, was the *bona fide* owner and holder of said notes.

Plaintiff moved for judgment on the ground of the frivolousness of defendants' answer. Judgment was rendered for plaintiff on the motion, and the defendants appealed on the grounds that the answer contains a denial of a material allegation, and is therefore not frivolous; that the objection to the entire answer as frivolous should have been taken by demurrer and not otherwise; that the denial of any interest of plaintiff in the notes was a sufficient cause of defence to put plaintiff on his proof.

A. Hamilton Reavey, for appellants; Phelps & Knevals for respondent.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Mary Thompson, an Irish girl, 25 years of age, was tried and convicted of stealing a gold watch and $7 in bank bills, from the pocket of Hamilton Brown, of No. 132 Sackett-street, Brooklyn, on the 16th ult. Remanded for sentence.

Julia Sullivan, an Irish woman, 32 years of age, jointly indicted with her husband, John Sullivan, for keeping a receptacle for stolen goods at No. 369 Cherry-street, was tried and convicted, and remanded for sentence on Saturday next. Her husband has not been arrested.

Geo. Flanagan was tried and convicted of stealing $23 from Mary Ryan, and remanded for sentence.

Surrogate's Court.

Wills Admitted.—The Wills of Robert S. Miller, Edward J. O'Niel, Judson Sturges, John Maguire, Levi S. Cohen, John Schureman and Ada Ann Husband, were ordered admitted to probate.

Mr. Maguire leaves $1,000 to the trustees of Simpson's Hospital, Dublin, and also a large residuary estate to be equally divided among the Protestant charitable institutions of this City.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Clerke.

Felt vs. Haye et al.—Judgment reversed, and new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Pierrepont, Executor, vs. Edwards et al.—Judgment at Special Term modified as to payment of moneys out of income, according to opinion, and costs to be paid out of estate, and in other respects affirmed.

Morris vs. Ward.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, and order of allowance affirmed.

Richardson vs. Abendroth et al.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Havens, &c. vs. Davis et al.—Order reversed, with costs, and judgment ordered for defendants on the demurrer, with costs, and with leave to plaintiffs to amend in twenty days, on payment of costs of demurrer and appeal.

Howes et al. vs. Vail.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The Board of Commissioners of Excise, &c. vs. Purdy et al.—Order reversed, without costs, and with leave to defendants to move for security for costs and for stay of proceedings until such security is filed.

Nayler et al. vs. Hoffman.—Order reversed, without costs, and attachment vacated.

Rock River Bank vs. Hoffman et al.—Order reversed, without costs, and attachment granted.

Haws et al. vs. Lester.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The People ex rel., &c. vs. Brownson et al.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Leivars et al. vs. Sewell.—Order reversed, with $10 costs.

Stevenson vs. Buxton.—Motion granted.

Van Wyck vs. Onin et al.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Holton, Administratrix, vs. Holton.—Order reversed, and order of arrest vacated, without costs, and on defendant stipulating not to sue, &c.

In re. Petition of George W. Cavanagh et al.—Order reversed, and petitioner released from purchase and deposit to be repaid, with $10 costs.

Provost vs. Lawrence; Hatch et al. vs. Myers.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs.

Ludlow vs. Squire, Jr.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Shaw, Receiver, vs. Peterson.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Harris vs. Murray et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Essler et al. vs. Babcock.—Judgment reversed, and referred back to Referee, with instructions; costs to abide event.

Duncan et al. vs. The Onondaga Salt Works.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

McManus vs. Farrell.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

Smith vs. Mead.—Order reversed, without costs, and without prejudice to a motion to strike out answer as false.

Bingham vs. Disbrow et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

The President, &c., of the Troy City Bank vs. McSpedon et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

American Exchange Bank vs. Webb et al.—Judgment [illegible] vs. Kilpatrick et al.—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Van Schaick vs. *Third-avenue Railroad Company.*—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

[illegible]

Loren vs. *U. S. V. G. P. I. R. Co.*—Portion of decree modified, and portion of judgment reversed.

Haggerty et al. vs. *Chambers*; *Philips* vs. *Wooster*; *Foote* vs. *North Western Insurance Company*; *Ball et al* vs. *Beard*; *Hadden* vs. *Lee*; judgments affirmed with costs.

[illegible] vs. *Crary.*—New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Thompson vs. *The People.*—Judgment of Court of Sessions affirmed.

Field vs. *Wordell et al.*—Cause to go off for the term, with leave to the appellant at the Special.

Williams, &c., vs. *Halsey.*—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

In re. Edwin R. L'Amoreaux, an Attorney of this Court.—Ordered that the name of Edwin R. L'Amoreaux be stricken from the role of Attorneys of this Court, and that he be removed from office as Attorney and Counsellor.

This case has been several times stated in this paper. The party was accused of retaining moneys collected for his client. He is the same person who was, a year or so since, severely "punished" for a little intrigue with an up-town gentleman's wife; at least, so it was charged.

[illegible] vs. *Allen.*—New trial ordered, costs to abide event.

Colgate vs. *Buckingham.*—Deferred back for further findings.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Mason.

Rambould vs. *Warren and others.*—Judgment for the plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to the defendants to answer, on payment of costs.

Bryan, Executor, vs. *Nichols and others.*—Judgment for defendants on the demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend on payment of costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

The Verese and Brooks' Paper Works vs. *Willett*—Order granted.

Chase vs. *Hogun.*—Motion to continue against representative granted.

Schaefer vs. *Kiegelman et al.*—Undertaking on injunction approved.

Paddon vs. *Williams et al.*—Order granted.

The Bank of Mutual Redemption vs. *Kumie et al.*—Undertaking on injunction approved.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Chambers vs. *Lewis.*—Case settled.

Before Judge Hilton.

Stewart vs. *Julien.*—Motion to vacate injunction denied, and injunction continued, provided the plaintiff complies with the conditions stated in the opinion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 11, 1862.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81.Reg	93	85	Cum. Coal Pref.....	8
[illegible]	do.........b15	93⅛	100	do	7⅞
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '81..Con	93	200	Erie R. Pref b10	60
5,000	do	93⅛	2150	do	60
5,000	do..........b30	93¼	200	do..........b30	60⅛
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Con	85¾	100	do..........b15	60⅛
5,000	do	85⅛	50	do..........b30	60⅜
42,000	Trea. 7 3-10 Pct. N.	99⅜	100	do	60⅛
2,000	Kentucky St. 6s..	86	1220	Har. R.	13⅜
7,000	Ill. Cou. Bs. '69..	88	300	do..........b30	13⅜
2,000	do	88¼	250	Har. R. Pref.	31¼
[illegible]	Ill. War Loan...	87	100	do	31¾
4,000	Ill. Canal Reg. B.	87	650	Read. R.	43
[illegible]	Mich. St 8 ₩. Bs.	87⅛	46	do	42¾
[illegible]	Ten. State 6's, '90.	61⅛	25	do	43⅛
1,000	N. C. State 6's...	85⅛	550	do	43⅛
5,000	Mis. State 6's..s10	54	200	do..........b30	43⅛
10,000	do	54	200	do..........b30	43⅜
28,000	do	54⅛	40	M. & P. Du C 2d P.	56
2,000	do..........s10	54⅛	100	do	57
2,000	do	54⅛	100	do	58
10,000	do..........b30	54⅛	240	Hudson River R...	37⅛
5,000	do..........s30	54⅛	10	do	37⅜
2,000	N. Y. C. 7s, '76, C. B.	103	630	Michigan Central R.	58
2,000	E. R. 1st M. Bds..	105⅛	550	do	58⅛
2,000	E. R. 3d M. Bds.		100	do..........b10	58⅛
	....ex. in.	93	100	do	58⅛
4,000	E. R. 4th M. Bds..	86	250	do..........b30	58⅛
1,000	H. R. R., 1st Mtg.	106	100	do..........s30	58⅛
3,000	Har. 1st m. Bs...	100	50	do..........b30	58⅛
7,000	Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c.		50	do..........b10	58⅛
	1st m. S. F. C. Bs.	103	300	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	25
1,000	Goshen B. Bs...	89	200	do	24½
2,000	Mich. So. S. F. Bs.	91⅛	750	do	24⅛
7,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	93⅛	50	do	24⅛
2,000	H. & St. J. R. Bs.	47	500	do..........b30	24⅛
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d m..	48¼	100	do..........b10	24¼
1,000	do	48	50	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	49
5	Bank of America..	101	800	do	49¼
30	Bank of Commerce.	86½	100	do..........b30	49½
5	Metropolitan Bank.	96	350	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	66⅛
5	Corn Ex. Bank....	90	200	do	66⅛
7	Continental Bank..	80	50	do..........b10	66⅛
10,000	Am. Gold...b60.	102	300	do	66⅛
20,000	do	101⅞	25	do	66
10,000	do.......at 60.	101⅞	50	do..........b10	66⅛
10,000	do..........b30.	101⅞	100	do..........s30	66
5	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	89⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts. R...	18⅛
100	do	[illegible]	300	do..........b30	18⅛
10	Panama Railroad..	120	200	do	18⅛
55	Pac. M. S. Co.	94⅛	200	do..........b30	18⅛
50	do..........s30	94⅛	100	do	18⅛
50	do..........s60	94⅛	200	do..........b30	18⅛
150	do	94⅛	15	do	18
25	do..........s30	94⅛	100	Gal. & Chic. R..b10	69
245	do	95	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	47⅛
25	do..........s30	95	300	do..........b30	47⅛
300	N. Y. Central R...	84⅛	1850	do	47⅛
25	do	84⅛	100	do..........b10	47⅛
100	do..........b30	84⅛	200	do..........s10	47⅛
955	do	84⅛	20	Chic. & Rock I. R..	57
100	do..........b30	84⅛	350	do	57⅛
100	do..........b30	84⅛	50	do..........s30	57⅛
200	do..........b10	84⅛	100	do..........s15	57⅛
50	do..........s10	84⅛	200	do	57⅛
50	Erie Railway...	36	150	do..........b30	57⅛
50	do	36⅛	50	do..........s15	57⅛
500	do	36⅛	200	do	57⅛
100	do..........b10	36⅛	220	Chic. B. & Q. R...	65
100	do..........s30	36⅛	6	Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R.	22
2200	do	36⅛	500	do	22⅛
75	do	36⅛	150	do	22⅛
1650	do..........b15	36⅛	70	do	22⅛
100	do..........b30	36⅛	50	do..........b60	22⅛
100	do..........s10	36⅛	44	Del., L. & West. R.	84
200	do..........b10	36⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$35,000	U. S. 6s '81 Reg	93	25	Hud. River R.	37⅛
6,000	U. S. 6s, '68..Cou	92½	300	Harlem R.......b50	13⅛
1,000	U. S. 6s '81, Oreg.		120	do	13⅛
	W. Loan ½ yearly	93	30	do	13⅛
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74..Cou	85¼	150	do	13⅛
[illegible]	Ohio St. 6s, '70...	95⅛	140	Harlem R. Pref...	31⅛
3,000	do	96	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R...	18⅛
10,000	do	96⅛	300	do	18⅛
1,000	do	97	300	Reading Railroad...	43⅛
1,000	Cal. State 7s...	86⅛	100	do..........s30	43⅛
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	93⅛	100	do	43⅛
7,000	American Gold..	101⅞	220	Mich. Cen. R.	58
25	Pacific M. S. Co.	95	100	do..........b30	58⅛
100	do..........s60	94⅛	50	M. S. & N. Ind. R. b30	24⅛
100	do	95⅛	25	do	24⅛
25	Del. & Hud. C. Co..	89	50	M. S. & N. I. G. S..	49⅛
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	84⅛	50	do..........b30	49⅛
50	do..........b30	84⅛	275	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip...	66⅛
60	do..........s20	84⅛	700	Gal. & Chic. R...b30	69⅛
25	Erie Railway...	36	50	do	69
50	do	36⅛	300	Cleve. & Toledo R..	47⅛
50	do..........s30	36	300	Chic. & Rk. I. R..s30	57⅛
150	do..........b30	36⅛	100	do	57⅛
200	do..........s10	36⅛	50	do..........b7	57⅛
70	Erie R. Pref...	60	300	do	57⅛
100	do..........b15	60⅛			

TUESDAY, March 11—P. M.

There was a very large volume of business at the Stock Exchange to-day, at advancing prices, marked by decided buoyancy of speculation in nearly all the Railway Shares and in the Government Stocks. Compared with the early sales of yesterday, the prices are 1@2 ₩ cent. higher, and they are ½@1 ₩ cent. better than the closing rates of that day. The War news in the morning papers, together with the advice which came to hand early in the forenoon of the abandonment of their strong position at Manassas by the rebel forces, created the best possible feeling in business circles generally, and the congratulations are warm and hearty on all sides. To the rapidly recurring events, reported by telegraph to the Associated Press, we may add certain private advices, through sources of undoubted mercantile respectability from New-Orleans and other points in the Southwest, to the purport that the Federal authority will not be seriously resisted on the Lower Mississippi after the fall of Columbus and Memphis, nor will it be unwelcome to a considerable portion of the business community and planting interest. The vandal propositions to burn the cities of the South and the whole Cotton and Tobacco crops, rather than have them fall under the National flag and protection, will meet with but very partial favor, though backed by the recommendation in respect to Cotton and Tobacco by the Congress of rebel conspirators at Richmond. Confirmatory of this opinion we have, this evening, a proclamation from the Mayor of Memphis against the application of the torch to any part of that city, and threatening death against any person or persons that may engage in such dastardly work. That such a document should be issued in the very face of a party in the City, backed by one of the public journals, in favor of destroying the place by fire, is sufficient evidence that reason and common sense have not yet departed from a community once distinguished by commercial activity and a prosperous Cotton trade. We believe, on the private information referred to above, that the same opposition to the extreme madness of the rebel leaders will follow at New-Orleans.

The activity on the Railway Share list, to-[illegible] the New-York and Western Roads. Among the former there is a revival in the demand for Harlem shares of both classes, while the speculative movement in Erie, of both classes, is gaining much strength as prices go up. For New-York Central, which, as customary, is the standard of the general Share market, there is a steady demand, the rates advancing to 84⅛@½, and finally closing 84⅜@½ ₩ cent. Both the Michigan Roads, Illinois Central, Toledo, Galena, Rock Island, and Prairie du Chien, were all ½@1 ₩ cent. up, with heavy sales of each. The quotation for Panama was advanced to 120@120½ ₩ cent., and for Pacific Mail 95½ ₩ cent. was paid and bid at the close of the day. The ordinary business on the Pacific Mail line is not only prosperous, but its charters to the Government are highly remunerative, while there is a prospect that a regular mail service will be restored to the Ocean route to California in the course of the Spring or Summer. The difficulty on this point is supposed to be with the Atlantic connection under Mr. VANDERBILT; but that gentleman, as we learn by telegraph to-day has assured the Post-office Department that he is neither unwilling nor unreasonable on a matter of the greatest possible importance to the business public of New-York and San Francisco, and of the first convenience to the people of the Atlantic and Pacific States generally. That the Overland Mail is a failure in point of speed and velocity through more than one-half the year, the delays and irregularities through the past Winter sufficiently demonstrate and it is greatly to be desired that the Postmaster-General should restore the Ocean route, to the extent at least of an independent mail three times a month, and upon terms which would render the arrangement nearly or quite self-sustaining.

The Government Stocks went up to 93@93½ ₩ cent. for the 6 ₩ cents. of 1881, and 99⅝@99¾ for the 7.30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds. The transactions of Monday, public and private, are again large. The arrangement of the Associated Banks for depositing U. S. Notes with the Sub Treasury on 5 ₩ cent. interest, the Certificates being made the medium of daily settlements at the Clearing-house, is now in full operation. The Certificates are made of the denominations of one, five and ten thousand dollars each, as called for by the Banks making the deposit, and are made payable to the order of any one Bank in the Clearing House Association, as presented for redemption. The arrangement was not consummated without some opposition in the General Bank meeting a few days ago, but was finally carried with a near approach to entire unanimity, on the motion of Mr. VAIL, of the Bank of Commerce, who, in all the recent financial arrangements with the Government, has represented, with practical zeal and efficiency, the known purpose of his own and a majority of the other large Banks, to promote the convenience of the Government and the credit and success of the National Currency, as finally authorized by Congress.

Late in the afternoon the general market, after an unusually heavy business—in the course of which some of the *Bull* speculators met the demand as sellers—left off steady, and at about the following figures:

New-York Central..	84⅜	Mich. Southern......	24⅜
Erie..................	36⅜	Mich. Guaranteed....	49½
Erie Preferred.......	60⅛	Michigan Central....	57¾
Toledo................	47⅛	Pacific................	95½
Illinois Central.....	66⅛	Panama................	120
Galena................	69⅛	United States 6s, '81..	93
Rock Island...........	57⅜	Missouris.............	54⅛
Harlem Preferred...	32	Tennessees............	61⅛

There was a further rise in several of the Bank Shares, and the general demand was firm:

Manhattan............	125	Ocean..................	70
Merchants'............	91	American Exchange.	87½
Mechanics'............	100	Chatham................	74
America...............	102	Bank of the Republic	93
City....................	110	Bank of N. America.	85
Phenix.................	90	Hanover................	70
North River..........	65	Irving..................	65
Fulton.................	112	Metropolitan.........	95
Butchers' & Drovers'.	108	East River.............	85
National..............	90	Nassau.................	87
Merchants' Ex.......	77	Shoe and Leather....	90
Leather Manufac....	125	Corn Exchange.......	90
Seventh Ward........	110	St. Nicholas..........	80
State of New-York..	85	Marine.................	100
Commerce............	86	Commonwealth.......	80
Broadway.............	125		

The following were the bids for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes.....	95	Harlem firsts, '69-'73...	99⅜
N. Y. Cen. sixes, R. Es.	90	Harlem thirds, '68.......	73
N. Y. Cen. sixes, sub..	90	Mich. Cen. n. f. 8 ₩ c. '82.	103
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76..	103	Mich. So. seconds........	72
N. Y. C. sevens, conv. '76.	103	N. Ind. Goshen Line.....	89
Erie Firsts, '68.......	105	M. So. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	91
Erie fourths, '80.....	86	Ill. Cen., 7 ₩ c., '75....	93⅛
Erie fifths, '88.......	75	T. H. & Alt'n 1sts 7 ₩ c.	94
Hudson firsts, '69....	106	M. & P. DuC. firsts, pref.	79
Hudson seconds, '85..	99	M. & P. DuChien seconds	58
Hudson thirds, '75....	83		

The free movement on the Stock Exchange gives fair employment to Money, at call, at 6@7 ₩ cent. The Banks made a further deposit of $750,000 into the Sub-Treasury. The sum total for the three days since the arrangement began is about $5,250,000. The present balance in the Office is $7,905,835, against which the Secretary of the Treasury, who we understand to be much pleased with the mutual arrangement, will soon draw with some freedom, thus releasing the United States Notes for employment again in the market. The work of engraving the new legal tender United States Notes has been awarded, seven-tenths to the American and three-tenths to the National Bank Note Companies. Gold fell back to 101⅝@101¾ ₩ cent., and Exchange on London closed dull for the *Arabia's* mail at 112@112½ ₩ cent. The following is the comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of specie) from New-York to Foreign ports, for the week ending March 11, and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week........	$1,877,641	$2,880,867	$2,057,308
Previously reported..	13,631,339	23,918,595	23,848,188
Since January 1......	$15,508,980	$26,799,462	$25,905,496

The European Circular of S. HALLETT & Co., for the steamer of to-morrow has the following notice of the Erie Railway, in which there is a large English interest:

"The following is a statement of the earnings of this road for the first four months of the present fiscal year:

Months.	1861-62.	1860-61.	Increase.
October..........	$722,362 05	$585,597 59	$136,764 46
November........	734,826 10	554,532 25	180,293 85
December........	708,136 29	404,276 30	303,859 90
January..........	695,606 98	404,507 55	291,099 43
Totals....	$2,860,931 42	$1,948,914 69	$912,017 73

The increase has been very nearly at the rate of 50 per cent. A similar rate of increase for the last two months of the half year, would give a total of earnings for six months of $4,126,439 36; the earnings of the road for February, 1861, being $391,100 99; for March, $459,737 66. We presume the per centage of increase for the first four months of the half year will be more than maintained by the last two; if so, the earnings of the road are at the rate of $8,272,478 72 for the year. The highest previous earnings for any one year, were those of 1856, which reached $6,400,000. This sum will be greatly exceeded the present. If the road earns $7,500,000 for the year, it can certainly count upon $3,000,000 as net earnings, which is the interest on $42,800,000. Whatever may be the exact result, enough is seen to show that the road is earning a large surplus over the interest on its funded debt and dividends on its preferred stock, which together, call for less than $2,000,000. The only thing in the way of a dividend on the preferred stock in July, are the over-due coupons, which to the amount of something like $1,000,000 are now being paid off. The earnings and prospects of the road are now fully up to the expectations of its most sanguine friends."

The Cleveland and Toledo Railroad earned the first week of March:

First week, 1862............	$21,964
First week, 1861............	18,641
Increase.....................	$3,323

The receipts of the Harlem Road for the month of February are as follows:

February, 1861..............	$88,201 46
February, 1862..............	96,939 38
Increase.....................	$8,737 92

The Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad earned in the month of February, 1862:

Passengers..................	$13,192 33
Freight......................	45,690 78
Mails and Rent..............	4,023 56
Total........................	$62,906 69
Same month, 1861..........	$44,026 96
Increase....................	$18,879 71

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. March 10.	LOANS. March 3.	SPECIE. March 10.	SPECIE. March 3.
Philadelphia.......	$3,[illegible]	$3,[illegible]	$1,0[illegible]	1,05[illegible]
North America..	3,091,591	3,661,938	603,463	599,347
Farmers & Mech.	4,401,109	4,[illegible],891	1,125,041	1,128,[illegible]
Commercial.......	1,865,000	1,919,000	239,000	240,000
Mechanics'........	1,[illegible]	1,916,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Liberties......	1,653,000	1,503,000	357,000	360,000
Southwark........	856,725	880,365	229,362	229,801
Kensington.......	682,138	682,503	136,186	135,199
Penn Township.	781,801	768,208	175,502	175,587
Western...........	1,669,181	1,669,839	369,363	370,376
Man. & Mech....	1,239,550	1,233,110	161,485	161,710
Commerce........	657,470	663,139	169,624	169,839
Girard.............	2,107,681	2,128,211	349,623	354,090
Tradesmen's.....	501,393	511,444	195,325	198,798
Consolidation...	647,336	663,681	112,958	110,484
City................	899,047	894,635	119,063	119,881
Commonwealth.	568,504	564,337	75,707	75,264
Corn Exchange.	583,000	554,000	103,000	101,000
Union..............	492,000	436,000	73,000	73,000
Total..........	28,083,499	29,393,356	5,869,730	5,881,108

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. March 10.	DEPOSITS. March 3.	CIRCULATION. March 10.	CIRCULATION. March 3.
Philadelphia....	$1,880,000	$2,368,000	$240,000	$231,000
North America..	1,938,500	2,091,627	326,415	285,884
Farmers & Mech	3,173,570	3,446,725	300,465	288,580
Commercial......	1,144,000	1,173,000	109,000	107,000
Mechanics'.......	941,379	967,589	96,733	85,600
N. Liberties.....	1,189,000	1,211,000	73,000	77,000
Southwark.......	638,105	695,363	63,235	54,330
Kensington......	622,367	637,866	122,684	101,465
Penn Township.	609,686	582,815	107,065	93,497
Western..........	1,161,844	1,219,913	66,272	60,625
Man. & Mech....	612,450	612,515	159,390	159,050
Commerce.......	476,323	482,412	84,185	81,550
Girard............	989,883	995,005	210,964	185,988
Tradesmen's....	446,255	466,776	62,610	52,696
Consolidation..	255,177	271,921	193,543	183,299
City...............	498,912	522,274	78,510	53,830
Commonwealth.	195,320	203,189	119,432	115,099
Corn Exchange.	363,000	364,000	70,060	55,000
Union.............	240,000	229,000	92,000	72,000
Total..........	17,375,771	18,541,190	$2,575,503	$2,343,493

The aggregates compare with those of preceding statements as follows:

	March 3.	March 10.		
Capital Stock.......	$11,970,190	$11,970,190		
Loans.................	29,393,356	28,083,499	Dec..	$309,857
Specie................	5,881,108	5,869,730	Dec..	11,378
Due from other B'ks.	1,828,383	1,733,169	Dec..	95,241
Due to other Banks..	5,218,383	5,131,834	Dec..	86,549
Deposits..............	18,541,190	17,375,771	Dec..	1,165,419
Circulation..........	2,343,493	2,575,503	Inc..	220,010

The Banks and the United States Currency.

NEW-YORK CLEARING HOUSE,
Friday, March 7, 1862.

A meeting of the Clearing-house Association was this day held at the Clearing-house. GEO. S. COE, Esq., on behalf of the Clearing-house Committee, reported:

That at a meeting of the Committee, held on the 5th inst., the following resolution was adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That the Committee consider that it had become necessary and desirable, that the United States Demand Treasury Notes be made a basis for the settlement of balances at the Clearing-house.

He remarked that the subject had been carefully considered by the Committee, and four modes of use proposed, as follows, viz.:

1. The direct use of the demand notes for the settlement of balances.

2. The deposit of the notes in a bank selected for that purpose, and the use of certificates representing such deposits, subject to the same conditions, and in all respects similar to the specie certificates heretofore used.

3. The deposit of the notes, as proposed by the second plan, in a bank, to be held in trust as a special deposit, but such deposits to be transferred and used in the settlement of balances by drafts, drawn upon the deposits, instead of certificates representing them, as proposed by the second plan.

4. The use of Certificates of Deposit—to be issued by the Assistant-Treasurer of the United States (upon a deposit of the Demand Notes in the Treasury,) in convenient and special form, payable to the order of any bank, member of the New-York Clearing-house Association only. Such certificates to be issued by the Assistant-Treasurer, under the authority of the act of Congress approved Feb. 25, 1862, authorizing the issue of Treasury Notes payable on demand, to be a legal tender, and empowering the Assistant-Treasurers of the United States to receive deposits of such notes for not less than thirty days, payable after ten days' notice, said certificates bearing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum. The Committee approved the second plan as being less of an innovation upon the established usage of the Clearing-house than either of the other methods proposed, but they decided to refer the subject to the Association for its decision without recommendation.

On motion of Mr. GALLATIN, it was

Resolved, That the legal tender United States Treasury notes be used hereafter as a medium of settlement at the Clearing-house.

Mr. VAIL offered the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the fourth proposition of the Clearing-house Committee is essentially that which should be and is hereby adopted, and the said Committee are requested to confer with the Assistant Treasurer as to the terms and arrangements upon which the requisite and desired deposits shall be received, with power to arrange the form of certificates and other details.

On motion of Mr. VAIL, it was

Resolved, That the amount of notes to be deposited with the Assistant Treasurer be limited to $20,000,000, and that the deposits shall be in *pro rata* of capital.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 11, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 34 bbls. Ashes, 16,900 bbls. Flour, 345 bbls. and 1,002 bags Corn Meal, 7,216 bushels Wheat, 21,441 bushels Corn, 1,380 bushels Rye, 1,303 bushels Barley, 7,361 bushels Oats, 6,478 bushels Malt, 9,958 pkgs. Provisions, and 2,733 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 60 bbls., at $6 for Pots, and $5 75 for Pearls, ₩ 100 ℔s.

CANDLES—Have been inactive and nominal.

COFFEE—Week's receipts of Rio and Santos, 5,726 bags, and sales 3,524 bags. The closing quotations are as follows: Java, 26c.@27c.; Laguayra, 22c.@23c.; Maracaibo at 22c.@24c.; Rio 19½c.@22½c.; and St. Domingo, at 19c.@19½c. ₩ ℔., usual terms. Stock of all kinds on hand, this morning, 117,720 pkgs., including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON, 70,898 bags Rio and Santos, 615 bags and 16,325 mats Java, 13,190 bags Maracaibo, 4,910 bags Ceara, 4,580 bags St. Domingo, 2,500 mats Ceylon, 1,650 bags Laguayra, and 3,052 bags other descriptions.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
March 8, Baltimore..............	24,500
March 8, Philadelphia...........	2,800
March 11, New-York..............	70,898
Grand Total.............	98,198

COTTON—Is in demand, and is quoted firm, to-day, at 29c.@30c. for Middlings, ₩ ℔., though the tendency at the close was in favor of buyers. Reported sales 1,400 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been sparingly sought after to-day, at declining prices. Sales have been confined to 7,600 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 25@$5 40; inferior to choice extra State at $5 45@$5 70—chiefly at $5 50@$5 55; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 25@$5 40; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $5 45@$6 10; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5 50@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 70@$5 75; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 60@$5 90 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State.....................	$5 25@$5 40
Extra State..........................	5 45@ 5 70
Superfine Western..................	5 25@ 5 40
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 45@ 6 10
Extra Indiana and Michigan.......	5 50@ 6 25
Inferior extra Ohio..................	5 70@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands.	5 80@ 5 90
Extra Ohio, trade brands...........	5 95@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee......................	5 75@ 5 85
Extra Genesee......................	5 75@ 6 85
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri..	5 80@ 6 85

Southern Flour continues inactive and drooping; sales 900 bbls., at $5 70@$6 10 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 15@$7 75 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour is dull and heavy, to-day, including superfine at $5 30@$5 40; extra at $5 50@$5 50 ₩ bbl.; sales 700 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3@$4 25 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair demand at $2 90 for Jersey; $3 25 for New-Haven, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour $2@$2 10 ₩ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very dull, and prices have been altogether nominal to-day. The available supply was quite limited, as holders were not eager to sell. Sales have been confined to 10,000 bushels, including white Canada, at $1 47; red Western (Winter), at $1 40; Milwaukee Club, at $1 35, delivered; and red Long Island, at $1 40 ₩ bushel. Corn continues plenty, and depressed. Sales 42,500 bushels, at 59c.@61c. for Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 58c.@60c. for New Yellow Jersey and Southern, and 64c.@70c. for new and old white Southern, ₩ bushel. Oats are in slack demand, including Canadian, at 39c.@40c.; Western at 38c.@40c.; State at 40c.@41c., and Jersey at 38c.@40c., ₩ bushel. Rye rules dull and heavy at 80c.@85c. from dock and delivered, ₩ bushel; sales 4,100 bushels. Barley is scarce and wanted, at buoyant prices. Sales 3,600 bushels State at 85c.@87c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River bale continues in good request at from 75c.@90c. for poor to prime ₩ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been lightly dealt in at previous quotations, including last year's crop at 12c.@20c. ₩ ℔.

IRON—The principal sales have been 200 tons No. 1 Anthracite at $21 ₩ ton. All other kinds, inactive.

LEAD—Pig is dull, but quoted steady, including foreign at $6 62½@$6 75 ₩ 100 ℔s.

MOLASSES—Sales have been heavier, to-day, having comprised 162 hhds., 9 tierces and 27 bbls. Porto Rico at 36c.@37c.; 25 hhds. do. do. (by auction) at 22½c.@24c.; 240 hhds., &c., Cuba Muscovado at 20c.@25c.; and 240 bbls. New-Orleans (by auction) at 39c.@49½c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—The principal kinds have attracted more attention from buyers at our revised quotations: Crude Sperm, $1 40@$1 42; Crude Whale at 50c.@53c.; Unbleached Winter Sperm at $1 60; Bleached Winter Whale at 60c.; Olive at $1 35@$1 37½; Linseed, 87c.@88c.; No. 1 Winter Lard at 67½c.@75c.; City Red at 52c.@53c.; Crude Petroleum at 14c.@16c.; Refined Petroleum at 28c.@40c. ₩ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET, *week ending March 10.*—*Sperm*—Is in moderate demand. The sales for the week are, in this market, 87 bbls., at $1 42, and 158 bbls. at $1 40 ₩ gallon. In Westport, the *Mattapoisett's* cargo of 300 bbls., at $1 40 for export; and in [illegible] very dull; the only sales are 85 bbls., at 48c. ₩ gallon, and 104 bbls. at a price not transpired.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sp.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to March 10, 1862.	1,223	1,775	29,300
Same time last year............	6,214	9,746	150,300

—*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and unsettled since our last, sales having been made of 2,100 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for New Mess, and $10 62½@$10 75 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs, 5c.@5½c. ₩ ℔. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 5½c.@6½c. for Hams, 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ₩ ℔. Bacon is quiet, yet steady; sales 650 boxes, at 6½c.@7½c. ₩ ℔. Lard is in more request at former rates; sales, 1,700 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7½c.@8½c. ₩ ℔. Beef has not varied; sales since our last, 210 bbls., at $14@$14 25 for extra Mess, and $12@$13 for plain Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ₩ tc. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is salable, at 10c.@14c., for Western, and 15c.@21c. for State, ₩ ℔. Cheese is in better request, and is now quoted up to 8c. ₩ ℔.

RICE—Sales of 120 tcs. of Carolina were made at $6 75@$7 25 ₩ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 750 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, at 6½c.@7¾c., and 127 boxes Havana, at 7½c.@8c. ₩ ℔.

TEAS—Are in good request, at full and buoyant prices.

TIN—Has been sparingly purchased, since our last, at irregular prices.

TOBACCO—Has been in fair demand, at steady rates. Sales, since our last, 422 hhds. Kentucky, at 9c.@12½c., and 127 bales Havana, on private terms, ₩ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 1,000 bbls., in lots, at 25½c.@26c., ₩ gallon.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 50,000 ℔s., on private terms.

FREIGHTS—Engagements were moderate today, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 1s. 10½d.@2s. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 6½d.@7½d.; Corn, 5½d.@6½d., ₩ bushel; Beef, 4s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Pork, 3s.@3s. 3d.; Petroleum, 5s. 9d. ₩ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 20s., and by steamer, 35s.; Butter and Cheese, 22s. 6d.@25s., and by steamer at 40s.; Tallow, 20s. ₩ ton; Hops, ½d. ₩ ℔. For Glasgow—Flour, 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s. 6d. ₩ tierce; Bacon and Lard, 25s.; Butter, 25s.; Tallow, 20s.@22s. 6d. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 5s.@5s. 6d. ₩ tc.; Butter and Cheese, 25s.; Bacon and Lard, 22s. 6d.@25s.; Tallow, 22s. 6d.@25s. ₩ ton.

PERSONAL.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN OF RESPECTABILITY is desirous of making an engagement to travel with a single gentleman or family to Europe, as companion or courier. Having lived in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, &c., for 20 years, and speaking the several languages there required, he is confident that he is able to satisfy those who will trust themselves to his care and guidance; highest recommendations as to character and respectability can be furnished. Address V. G., for two weeks, No. 139 Bowery, cigar-store.

MATRIMONIAL.

A WIDOW LADY, 37 YEARS OLD, IN reduced circumstances, but rare domestic qualifications, wishes to correspond with some good gentleman (her senior) with a view to matrimony; he must be possessed with means sufficient for a comfortable home. Particulars will be given in the correspondence. Address ELLEN HOWARD, Broadway Post-office.

A YOUNG PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN wishes to form the acquaintance of a lady of education and refinement, not over 24 years of age, with a view to matrimony. Address GALEN, Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 52x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country, within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—FOUR BROWN-STONE FRONT four-story houses on Lexington-av., Murray Hill. These houses were built by days works; replete and complete in every particular; will be finished and possession given by the 1st of April next. Will be sold at a great sacrifice or exchanged for good property in the Seventh, Tenth, or Thirteenth Wards. For further particulars inquire of F. B. BALDWIN, or of CHAS. FOX, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

Also, other first-class houses for sale or to let.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY brick dwelling-house No. 2 Astor-place, 5th-st., Williamsburgh; contains ten rooms besides the kitchen, front basement, and fine dry under-cellar; has water and gas; neighborhood excellent; within five minutes of all the ferries, and one of the most desirable houses in the place. Will be sold on very favorable terms, and if not sold, will be let or leased. Possession immediately. Apply to
JAMES MAURICE, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

WILLIAMSBURGH HOUSES FOR SALE very cheap. I have a number of brick and frame houses which must be sold on account of the misfortunes of their owners, at prices from $2,300 to $7,000. $10,000, $5,000, $1,000 and $500 to loan on bond and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. S. COCKCROFT, No. 8 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 78 South 7th-st.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME AND THOROUGH-built two-story, attic, high-basement and sub-cellar brick house No. 273 East Broadway, 21x78, with rear extension all the way up; has all the modern improvements, and is in first-rate order. Price, $7,000. Terms easy.
C. G. PRATT, No. 32 Pine-st., Room No. 9.

FOR SALE—A $10,000 HOUSE FOR $8,000.—Stone front, high stoop, one of the best and most elegantly finished houses in this City; good location, No. 128 East 48th-st., near 3d-av.; one plate of glass in each sash, whole front mahogany blinds. OWNER, No. 201 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone front house, 29x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

IN BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURnished or unfurnished, a 3-story and attic brick house, in an unexceptionable neighborhood, and covenient to all the ferries. Possession at any time. Terms moderate. Address Box 2,307 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON 21ST-ST., WITH privileges of Gramercy Park, the brown-stone, English-basement house, No. 111 East 21st-st. Price $10,500 for sale; for rent, $900.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE LOW.—TERMS TO SUIT—SEVERal first-class three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, on West 50th-st.; also two unimproved lots, each 20x100 feet, south side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply at No. 135 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 19-feet brown-stone front house No. 142 East 31st-st. Apply to A. C. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON the Hudson, a mile south of Poughkeepsie; twenty-six acres of land; house new and with modern improvements, in perfect order, thoroughly furnished. Ice-house filled, and everything needed for a gentleman's residence. One of the most beautiful situations on the river. Will be rented for one or more years, the owner being in Europe. Also, an unfurnished house, nearer Poughkeepsie, with three acres, for sale or to let.
JACOB B. JEWITT, Poughkeepsie.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED THREE-STORY and basement house, high stoop, to let or for sale, with or without furniture; has all improvements, handsomely painted and furnished, all in perfect order; will be sold or rented to a desirable tenant on reasonable terms; may be seen during the day. Apply on the premises, No. 88 Lexington-av., or to JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE ELIGIbly located and genteelly furnished house No. 51 West 25th-st., will be rented for one year from 1st of May next to a private family. The house is in superior condition, contains all the approved conveniences, and will be found to be an agreeable residence for a genteel family. Apply to L. EDGERTON, Nos. 79 and 81 Worth-st.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 107 West 14th-st., (the residence of the late Wm. E. Wilmerding, Esq.,) to a private family; rent low. Will not be let for boarding purposes. Apply to HAMMOND & CO., Maine, No. 19 Pine-st., Room No. 11, and Broadway and 46th-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, ON THE banks of the Hudson, with prettily laid-out grounds, and fruit and shade trees. Possession given immediately. Apply to W. F. LEE, at No. 58 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., or on the premises, corner of Point and Ravine avs., Glenwood, Yonkers.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE fully-furnished house, No. 44 Great Jones-st., will be let at a low rate to a private family, for six months from May 1. Apply to WILLIAM S. LIVINGSTON, No. 3 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FURNISHED FIVE-STORY ENGlish basement house, No. 188 10th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., to a private family; house has all the modern improvements. Rent moderate. Apply between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN STONE house—furnished; located in a pleasant neighborhood near Madison-square. For terms and permits to see the house, apply at No. 121 Broad-st., up stairs, at 10 A. M., or 4 P. M.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON to let, for 6 or 12 months, ten miles from 30th-st. depôt; situation and views unsurpassed. For a short term about $150 per month expected. Address A. B. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON WASHington-place, near Broadway, for 12 months. House 33 feet wide. To a private family only.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET OR LEASE—NO. 242 PEARL-ST., [illegible]; No. 21 Vesey-st., all above the first floor, from 1st May; No. 430 Washington-st., shop, possession immediately; No. 432 Washington-st., vacant lot, possession 1st May; Nos. 275 and 277 West-st., with bulkhead in front of the same, occupied by J. Johnston as lumber-yard; Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Charles-st., occupied as a coal-yard. Possession immediately. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 46 William-st., up stairs.

A NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE TO RENT FOR $650—No. 82 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.; all improvements, furnace, hot and cold water throughout, wash tubs, range, bath, &c.; dumb waiter from kitchen to drying-room on top floor; no yard; four stories and basement, high stoop; a very nice house, all in perfect order; may be seen from 12 to 3. JOHN FOLEY, No. 163 Broadway, or at No. 88 Lexington-av.

TO LET—IN BLOOMINGDALE, THE COMMODIous dwelling-house, with carriage-house and stables, and five acres of land, situated between the Bloomingdale Road and Hudson River, and 118th and 119th sts., lately occupied by the widow of the late Caspar Meier, deceased. Rent reasonable to a satisfactory tenant. Apply to Mr. GUSTAVE SCHWAB, No. 68 Broad-st., or to Dr. ALBERT SMITH, New-Rochelle, or at No. 4 Maiden-lane.

CORNER STORE TO LET—SUITABLE FOR a bakery or first-class grocery—Broadway and 29th-st.; also, two small stores in same block; first-class house in West 37th-st., near 5th-av.; several desirable houses in Yorkville, rents low; a small house No. 31 Hubert-st.; several fine suites of rooms in Broadway, near 28th-st., suitable for housekeeping. Apply to A. F. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET IN NEWARK—THE NEW BRICK house No. 63 North Broad-st., containing 15 rooms, (4 small,) parlors, dining-room and kitchen on the same floor; marble mantels, furnace, range, water and gas; the location every way good, and 6 minutes' walk from the M. and E. Depôt. Rent $350. Apply on the premises, or No. 192 Broad-st., or at No. 88 William-st., New-York.
JOHN PROVOST.

A FULL THREE-STORY PHILADELPHIA BRICK HOUSE TO LET—No. 68 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, in superior order, having every modern convenience. Will be let cheap to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Apply to A. BULKLEY, No. 27 Fulton-st., New-York, or H. STEVENSON, No. 218 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—FROM THE FIRST of May, the full-size house and lot No. 136 Sand-st.; parlors on the 2d-floor, in all eleven rooms, convenient for two small families. Rent $375 and water tax; ten minutes' walk from ferry, or cars pass the door. Can be seen from 3 to 5 o'clock. Apply to HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court-st.

TO LET—TO DENTISTS, THE SMALL DWELLing adjoining the drug-store in 4th-st., corner of Bowery; has been occupied by a dentist; rent $400. Also, the large new store, No. 367 Bowery; has been occupied for many years for the crockery business. Also, a small house up town; rent $300.

TO LET.—PART OF THE UPPER PART OF house No. 122 East 18th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., having all modern improvements, Croton water, bath-room, gas, &c., &c., to a small family without children. To be seen from 10 to 12 and 2 to 5 o'clock. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—A NEW BRICK BUILDing, 20x50, in 24th-st., near the northwest corner of 9th-av.; Also, a brick stable adjoining the above; will be rented together or separate. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 219½ 9th-av., or No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered to a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

TO LET—THE FACTORY AT YONKERS, N. Y., formerly occupied by Robert Grant, deceased, as a wool-pulling and leather manufactory. Apply to W. C. WARING or JACOB READ, Yonkers, or H. FOULKE, No. 65 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET—PRIVATE DWELLING NO. 17 ST. Luke's-place, (Leroy-st.,) four stories, brown-stone front, with all the modern improvements. Rent $700. Apply to A. FREEMAN, No. 142 Fulton-st., or at No. 15 St. Luke's-place.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—THE LOWER part of a fine house with all the modern improvements, near Union-square; would be let to the right kind of a person upon favorable terms. Address A. S. G., Box No. 2,722 New-York Post-office.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY ENGLISH basement house in 36th-st., near 5th-av., to let low for the ensuing year; is in good order; size 20.6x65, with gas fixtures, furnace, &c.; a choice location for a physician. Apply to B. H. TAYLOR, No. 130 Broadway.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT children, part of a house, No. 148 West 20th-st., consisting of two parlors, back basement, and two rooms on third floor. Inquire of ALEX. W. MURRAY, Bible House. Astor-place.

TO LET—THE COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 135 WEST 34th-st., containing all the modern improvements—water, gas, speaking-tubes, furnace, &c. Rent $600 per annum. Apply to B. T. BABBITT, Nos. 68 and 70 Washington-st., N. Y.

TO RENT AT HARLEM—THE NEW AND complete cottage, with four lots of ground, inclosed, situated on 114th-st., near 1st-av. Will be ready for a tenant by the 10th of April, at which time possession will be given. Apply to H. MENDELL, No. 176 Broadway.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st., Brooklyn. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURGH—THE 3-story frame house No. 175 1st-st., with adjoining grounds, 50 feet in width and 125 feet in depth. Apply to M. HAYWARD, corner 1st and South 7th sts.

TO LET—TWO OFFICES ON READE-ST., IN the basement rooms of the banking-house of the Tradesmen's Bank, with extensive subcellar and vaults beneath the walk. Apply at the Bank to the cashier.

TO LET—THE SUGAR-HOUSE AND STORES Nos. 24, 26, 28 and 30 Leonard-st., now occupied by Messrs. Harris, Kuhn & Co. Apply to WM. CURTIS NOYES, No. 50 Wall-st.

TO LET—TWO STORES, NOS. 466 AND 468 PEARL-st., near Chatham, used for 30 years past for groceries. Also, one hotel adjoining. For particulars, inquire of Mr. J. SINCLAIR, No. 108 Chatham-st., corner Pearl.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 110 Forsyth-st., near Broome, consisting of front and back parlors, front basement, with three rooms on third story. Rent $265.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE-front dwelling-house No. 43 West 24th-st., in complete order, with all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

NO. 65 SECOND-AVENUE.—TO LET OR lease, the full front, three-story, attic and basement, with bath and gas; rent, $750. Only responsible parties need apply, from 11 to 3 o'clock.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED house, to a private family, No. 41 East 28th-st., three-story, high basement. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 536 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—STORE NO. 102 WILLIAM-ST., STORE No. 91 Washington-st., Stable No. 199 9th-st. Apply to
CHARLES CAROW, No. 76 South-st.

TO LET.—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, with high stoop, No. 13 West 41st., opposite Reservoir-square, 6th-av., with all modern improvements.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 210 West 20th-st., containing all the modern improvements, and very neatly finished throughout.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, with gas and water complete. Apply on the premises.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—TWO FARMS IN MERCER COUNty, N. J.—one of 130 acres of fine land, all tillable except 5 acres woodland, one mile from Clarksville depôt, two miles from Princeton, and forty-five miles from New-York; house handsomely situated, nearly new, large and convenient; two tenant-houses; barn 30x50 feet, stable, &c.; fruit in abundance;—one of 91 acres, half a mile from Kingston depôt, 12 acres of woodland; land well fenced and in good condition, with plenty of fruit and of different varieties; fair buildings. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—A FINE AND PRODUCTIVE FARM about ninety acres, (eight acres of woodland, balance all tillable,) eight acres of apple orchard, 1,000 pear trees with abundance of small fruit, at Rye, Westchester County, two miles from depôt, house two-story frame, about 38 feet by 44 feet, with extension, supplied with spring water, barns and other out-buildings, large, convenient and in good order. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

150 ACRES NEAR PRINCETON, NEW-JERSEY—A loam rich, easily-cultivated, ten minutes' walk from railroad and canal depôt; new extensive outbuildings, large dwelling, fruit and ornamental trees; excellent water in kitchen and stables; 15 acres white oak; schools, churches and best society; unusually healthy locality. Address C. M., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

FARM TO LET OR FOR SALE—SITUATED about 2½ miles from Tarrytown, and one mile from the Harlem Railroad, with from 40 to 80 acres of good land, and a comfortable house and fine out-buildings; will be let to an industrious and responsible party only. Address Box No. 1,005 Post-office; or call at No. 62 Beaver-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FARM LATEly occupied by Francis Windsor, deceased, two miles from Rahway, in fine order, abundance of fruit, and in a pleasant neighborhood; good improvements and very healthy; 100 acres. Will be rented with all the land, or the house with a few acres. Apply to W. H. WINDSOR, corner of William and Beaver sts., New-York.

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE CITY PROPERTY.—A valuable farm, within 22 miles of the City by rail, two miles from depôt, containing 143 acres in a high state of cultivation, good buildings, well fenced, and in a healthy neighborhood. For further particulars apply to J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st.

2,000 ACRES GOOD FARMING LAND for sale in quantities to suit, including several farms in high state of cultivation; good buildings and fences; suitable for farming or trucking; conveniently and pleasantly situated on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, 45 miles from New-York. For particulars, apply to JAMES BUCKELEW, Jamesburgh, N. J.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, OR would exchange for a larger farm, paying difference in cash; the farm is situated in the town of [illegible], Hartford County, Conn., is about 11 miles from the City of Hartford, and 1½ miles from railroad depôt; the farm contains 50 acres of land, including 12 acres of woodland; there is a good house, containing seven rooms, a barn, cowhouse and shed, two wells of water, one in the house, and the other close to the barn. For further particulars, call on or address D. N. HARGER, Avon Post-office, Hartford County, Conn., or address G. H., Box No. 1,373 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A HIGHLY CULTIvated and productive farm of 133 acres, containing a fine grapery and garden, together with a variety of fruit, ornamental trees and shrubbery, situated within one mile of the City of Hudson, N. Y. The buildings are all new and in excellent condition, and command a fine view of the river, mountains and surrounding country. Will be sold at a bargain with liberal terms, or exchanged for City property. Apply to
ROBERT [illegible],
No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—CONSISTING OF [illegible] ACRES, situated in Smithtown, L. I.; [illegible] of woodland and in good condition; house, cottage built, barn and [illegible], ice-house, and a good well of water; plenty of fruit of various kinds; and will be sold at a great bargain. For particulars inquire of J. E. BRUSH, 4 Chatham-square.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR good City property in New-York or Brooklyn, consisting of 100 acres of good land, with good buildings, &c., within one mile of Clifton Springs, Ontario County, N. Y. Address S. LAURENCE, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

$400.—A BARGAIN—210 ACRES OF GOOD land, well timbered, situated in Pike County, Penn.; will make a good farm. For particulars, inquire of V. C. COOLBAUGH, Merchants' Hotel, Cortlandt-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A COUNTRY PLACE TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, at a very moderate rate, to a small family who will take good care of it. A picturesque Gothic cottage, containing parlor, library, dining-room, six bed chambers, bath-room and water-closet on the second floor, kitchen, &c., together with three or more acres of land expensively improved, good garden, with fruit, &c.; also, stable and out-buildings. The whole is in excellent repair and condition and well suited as the residence of a gentleman of taste and moderate means. Extensive and beautiful sea and inland views. Location high and healthy, and within 45 minutes of the City. Address B. & M., Box No. 194 Post-office.

FOR SALE.—THREE MILES ABOVE THE VILlage of Hackensack, N. J., the old established store and lumber yard of fifty years' standing, situated on the Hackensack River, with fine dwelling, store-houses, barns, &c. Also, about 12 acres of good land, with fine dwelling; will sell together or separate; stages run twice a day from the store to the Hackensack Railroad. Inquire of JAMES C. DEMAREST, on the premises, or of JASPER DEMAREST, at No. 297 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY SEAT on the New-Haven Railroad, with 82 acres of land, within two miles of the depôt at New-Rochelle, and opposite the country seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house is 45 feet square, in good order, and contains bath-room, &c. Is situated about half a mile from the Sound. All necessary out-buildings, and fruit of various kinds. Location perfectly healthy. Terms easy. If not sold by 1st of April will be let. Apply to WM. H. BONNETT, No. 233 Pearl-st., New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET OR FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on high ground on the Passaic River, with a handsome water front, near [illegible] ville, N. J., and about ten miles from the City. The house is large and new, in the Italian style, with a tower. There are forty acres of land in pasture, with a beautiful sloping lawn; good boating, bathing and fishing near the house; communication with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad: rent, $800 or, with less land, $600. Price, $17,000 Apply at No. 21 West 30th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AN ELEGANT residence at Stamford, Conn., situated on high ground on Atlantic-st., and five minutes from depôt, with about 4½ acres land, commanding a fine view of Long Island and the Sound; house is 55 by 30, with bath-room, water-closets, &c., &c.; heated by Baker & Smith's apparatus; grapery, and all necessary outhouses; will exchange for a first-class house in this City; price $30,000. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE NEW TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house, situate on Broadway, in the City of Paterson, N. J., with 2 acres of land, laid out in garden, with fruit, shade trees, &c. The house is 42 by 27 feet, with extension dining-room and kitchen, all built and finished in the best manner; cellar under the whole; it is within ½ mile of the depôt. Apply to EDWARD MAY, No. 65 Main-st., Paterson, or to E. C. HALLIDAY, No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

AT BELMONT—TWO-THIRDS OF A MILE from Fordham Depôt, on the Harlem Railroad, an elegant villa, in perfect order, with about one acre of land, containing fourteen rooms, bath, water closet, dumb waiter, &c. The garden is stocked with full-grown, bearing fruit trees, grape vines and shrubbery; barn, stables, &c. Will be sold low. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 49 Exchange-place

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A PRETTY COTtage at Irvington, (one hour from New-York,) situated on Main-av., not 200 yards from depôt of Hudson River Railroad; contains 8 rooms, is nicely shaded, good garden, plenty of small fruit, a never-failing spring of excellent water within ten feet of the house. Terms reasonable. Possession given immediately. Apply to Mr. BONDY, No. 71 William-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—The advertiser offers for sale the south half of his river land, (about 25 acres,) with the house and stable. The site is beautiful and commanding, and the building architectural in design, and complete in workmanship. Price, $65,000. Inquire of E. A. DOOLITTLE, Broadway, New-York, or PHILIP R. PAULDING, Tarrytown village.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT HASTINGS.—Fourteen rooms, with coach-house, garden, lawn, orchard, and about 6 acres of land; the whole in complete order, and 1½ mile from the Hudson River Railroad Station and Steamboat Landing. Also, a small furnished cottage near the above. Apply to
L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 187 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT BAY RIDGE, L. I., within 45 minutes by railroad of Hamilton-av. Ferry; the house is large, and situated directly upon New-York Bay; barns, ice-house filled, and four acres of land are attached. There is an abundance of fruit, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT, No 63 Wall-st., third story.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square, with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 103 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT COLLEGE POINT, A FURNISHED house, capable of accommodating two or more families. Situation very healthful and beautiful, being directly on the East River; excellent bathing, &c. Communication with the City several times daily. Apply to T. W. OGDEN, No. 25 Merchants' Exchange, corner of Hanover-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE, 12 ROOMS, WITH barn, &c., (new,) two wells, garden, fruit trees, lawn, two acres beautifully located, 45 miles from New-York by rail or water; cost to build $3,800—offered for less than $3,000. See painting at piano-rooms, No. 296 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Eighteen acres adjoining can be had.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSE AT YONKERS TO LET.—A THREE-story house with water, gas and all other modern conveniences, pleasantly situated, within a very short distance of the depôt and steamboat landing, at Yonkers, to let furnished or unfurnished. Apply to JAMES M. DRAKE & CO., No. 42 William-st., Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE IN THE VILLAGE OF HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—A good house and 1½ acres of ground, with all kinds of fruit; the house is new, and is in first-rate order; contains 12 rooms beside the attic; will be sold low, and on easy terms. Inquire of JAMES H. PULLIS, No. 150 South 6th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE IN FORDHAM—A COTTAGE with nine rooms, and an acre of land, abundance of fruit and very desirably situated, within 15 minutes walk of the Harlem Railroad and the same distance from the Harlem River steamboat landing. Apply on the premises, second house north of the Presbyterian Church.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT CHATHAM, N. J.—Near the depôt of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and suitable for gentlemen doing business in the City. For particulars, apply to G. W. CAMPBELL, No. 153 Maiden-lane.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Large house, forty acres of good land, plenty of fruit, and 22 miles from New-York, on line of railroad. Situation every way desirable as a residence. Apply to M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOME, ROOMY AND SUBstantial cottage in the town of Pelham; situation is very pleasant and perfectly healthy. Very accessible to the City. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st., Insurance Buildings.

ORANGE, N. J.—TO LET, WITH ABOUT ONE acre of land, three houses. Rent $200, $250, $300—all near the Junction Depôt. Inquire of
A. D. BALDWIN, Cherry-st., Orange.

TO LET.—HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURnished, at New-Brighton, Staten Island. For particulars, apply to W. M. WHITTEMORE, No. 39½ Exchange-place.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, WITH SEVERAL ACRES, within ten minutes' walk of the depôt at Riverdale, on the Hudson, suitable for a small family. Apply to WM. LEWIS MORRIS, No. 46 West 19th-st.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $150 to $600. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. [illegible]

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. PINE'S, near the depôt.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS, the second floor of a house between 12th and 26th sts., bounded by Broadway and 3d-av., or on Lexington-av., between 24th and 26th sts. Gas and water indispensable. Rent moderate. Possession 1st of May. Address D. CONNOR, No. 143 3d-av.

WANTED—A HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, ABOVE 23d-st., and between 6th and 4th avs., by a family of four persons. Rent not exceeding $700 a year. Must be in good order, and will be well taken care of. Address F., Box No. 120 Post-office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED COUNTRY HOUSE on the Sound or Hudson preferred, and not more than one hour from New-York. Address, with full particulars, COUNTRY HOUSE, No. 39 6th-av., [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLLEEN BAWN—MITCHIEF MAKING.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PEEP O' DAY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Manassas, the great Rebel stronghold in Virginia, has been evacuated, and the Union Flag now floats over the works there, which were occupied on Monday night by National troops. Persons in the vicinity allege that the evacuation was only recently resolved upon, and the removal of the guns was commenced only about a week ago—the last rebel troops leaving on Friday last. They seem to have been laboring under the most intense panic, and a wild haste characterized their movements. Our troops found everything there in the wildest confusion. The works, however were left entirely unharmed, with log huts capable of accommodating one hundred and fifty thousand men. The rebels also left behind them commissary and hospital stores in large quantities, besides wagons, tents, caissons, and other valuables. But the most remarkable announcement in regard to this remarkable flight, is that the division of rebel troops at Winchester, under command of Gen. JACKSON, has been left behind, and is consequently cut off and in imminent danger of capture. It was supposed at first that Winchester had also been evacuated, but dispatches received at headquarters yesterday state positively that JACKSON is still there. No better proof could be afforded of the haste with which the main army left Centreville and Manassas. Gordonsville is given as the point to which the rebels have retired. This is behind the Rappahannock River, and is in some respects a position equal to that at Manassas, though without the extensive fortifications of the latter place.

Official information of the falling back of the rebels recently encamped back of and below Occoquan Creek, reached Washington yesterday. They destroyed everything they could not carry on their backs, and left on Saturday. The rebel force which retreated from this locality consisted of three Texas, one Georgia, and one Mississippi Regiment, and the Hampton Legion of Virginia. When leaving, they informed the people of Occoquan that they were to fall back to the Rappahannock.

We have now the official report from Gen. CURTIS of the great battle in Arkansas—the battle of Pea Ridge. The fight began on Thursday last, by the enemy making an assault on our right wing, under Gen. SIGEL. Reinforcements to SIGEL were brought up at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the rebels ceased the assault for the night. Next morning Gen. CURTIS made a new disposition of his forces, and the cavalry and artillery went forward to the action. At 11 o'clock the enemy attacked our right, the fight continued the whole day, and at night the rebels were repulsed, BEN. MCCULLOCH, who led one column, having fallen. Gen. CURTIS, for the third day's work, again changed the position of his forces. At sunrise on Saturday the battle was renewed, and our forces steadily advanced. A charge of infantry throughout the entire line finally routed the whole rebel force, which retired in great confusion, and were pursued by our cavalry and infantry in two routes. Our loss is heavy, and the enemy's unknown. Gen. CURTIS makes honorable mention of his officers, and says that all his men acted with unusual gallantry.

We have dispatches from Fortress Monroe to last evening, which report everything quiet. Only a partial list of the killed, wounded and missing in the late engagement is given, as all the papers of the *Cumberland* went down with her, and the names can only be ascertained by reference to the records of the Navy Department.

According to the story of the Union men who reached Cairo from New-Orleans, a day or two ago, having left there Feb. 26, great excitement and distress exist in that city. The approaches on the south were well defended, and on the north the fortifications ran back to Carrollton. The number of Union men in the city is estimated at 12,000, organized into clubs. The condition of affairs at Memphis is represented to be deplorable. The proposition of the *Appeal* to burn the city on the approach of the National forces met with much opposition, and the Mayor had issued a proclamation threatening to hang any person detected in setting fire to a house. BEAUREGARD is said to be at Island No. 10, but he seems to have made preparations for leaving, as a large number of transports were at the lower end of the island ready for use.

FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the steamship *North American* at Portland, we have advices from Europe one day later than were received by the *City of Washington*. She left Liverpool on the 27th, and Londonderry on the 28th ult. The papers relating to our blockade had been laid before the British Parliament. Among them is a letter from Earl RUSSELL to Lord LYONS, dated so late as the 15th ult., declaring that the fact of ships having successfully run the blockade was no proof of its inefficiency. He argues that a neutral State should exercise great caution regarding a *de facto* blockade, and ought not to disregard it unless the right of the blockade should be abused. The unemployed laborers at Liverpool had made some demonstrations, but had been peaceably dispersed by the Police.

The insurrection in Greece was assuming serious proportions.

The sales of the week in the Liverpool Cotton Market had been 54,000 bales, at unchanged prices. Breadstuffs were dull, and Provisions quiet. Consols for money, 93¼.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, after the presentation of petitions, notice was given of a bill to repeal all acts prohibiting foreign vessels from carrying the mails to Panama and Aspinwall. A resolution was offered by Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, that the Naval Committee be directed to inquire into the late naval engagement in Hampton Roads, and the destruction of property there. The bill providing for the purchase of coin was debated until the expiration of the morning hour, but not disposed of. The Confiscation bill was then taken up, and Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, made a speech in opposition to it. Consideration of the Bill for the purpose of coin was then resumed, and it was finally passed, with Mr. FESSENDEN'S amendment with regard to the amount of deposits. Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment to the Confiscation bill, in the shape of a substitute for the first section, which was ordered to be printed, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House a bill was introduced, and referred to the Committee of the Whole, to establish National foundries at Chicago, Ill., Pittsburgh, Penn., and Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; also a dépôt for saltpetre, etc., at Indianapolis, Ind., and a powder factory at Trenton, N. J. A bill to establish naval dépôts and Navy-yards on the Lakes was referred to the Select Committee on Lake Defences. The resolution for coöperation with States in the abolition of Slavery then came up, the question being on postponement. The House refused to postpone until Thursday, and also refused to postpone until Monday next. A proviso was offered by Mr. BLAIR, of Virginia, that nothing in the resolution should be construed to imply that Congress will consent to any partition of territory. A further amendment was suggested by Mr. PENDLETON of Ohio, that Congress ought to pass a bill for the levying and collection of a tax within the current year for the payment of the pecuniary aid tendered to the States. Mr. WICKLIFFE of Kentucky made a speech in opposition to the resolution, as unwise and unconstitutional. Messrs. BIDDLE of Pennsylvania, CRISFIELD of Maryland, CRITTENDEN of Kentucky, and others, also opposed it, and Messrs. DIVEN of New-York, OLIN of New-York, HICKMAN of Pennsylvania, and others, favored it. The House finally refused to adopt any of the proposed amendments, and passed the resolution in its original shape, 88 to 31, after refusing to lay it on the table. It was 6½ o'clock when the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, a Bill to amend the Act for the speedy payment of the Volunteers of the State, passed a few days ago, so as to obviate the difficulty which has arisen between the State and General Governments, was passed. A Bill to repeal the Act to widen Tenth-avenue, Brooklyn, was reported. Among the Bills passed was one to impose a tax on dogs, one to close a part of Partition-street, Brooklyn, and one to enforce the responsibility of Bank stockholders. The bill to confer power on the Metropolitan Police to inspect steam-boilers was amended so that no person shall be detailed for the duty unless a practical engineer, and ordered to a third reading. During the proceedings an announcement was made that Manassas had been occupied by the National forces, and it occasioned the greatest excitement for a time. After the adjournment three cheers for the victory were given with a will.

In the Assembly, General Orders were considered in Committee of the Whole. The bill to suppress concert saloons was debated, and amended so as to provide that in all places where an admission fee is received, directly or indirectly, no female waiters shall be employed, or permitted to be in attendance. Progress was then reported upon it. Progress was also reported on the bill to reorganize the militia, and it was made the special order for Friday. The bill to amend the act for the better regulation of the New-York Firemen was ordered to a third reading. The bill to amend the act for the speedy payment of the volunteers was, by unanimous consent, taken up and passed. The announcement of the occupation of Manassas in the Assembly, as in the Senate, caused a scene of great excitement, and all business was for a time suspended.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New-Hampshire State election took place yesterday, and resulted in the reëlection of Gov. BERRY, by an increased majority.

The ship-of-the-line *Vermont*, lately reported ashore on the Massachusetts coast, was, on Thursday last, in lat. 38° 45′ N., lon. 68° 8′ W., drifting S. S. E. The rudder, sails and anchors were gone and she was helpless, but all on board were well. Steamers have been sent to her assistance.

The brig *Isabel Beurmann*, Capt. JAMES, arrived at this port yesterday, from Port au Prince, reports that a severe shock of an earthquake was felt at that place on the 19th February, at 4 o'clock A. M.

A letter received in Fall River, Mass., from Capt. COLLINS, of the bark *Rolling Wave*, dated Falmouth, England, Feb. 25, states that he had had a rough passage of 50 days from Alexandria, Egypt, to Falmouth. On her way the *Rolling Wave* touched at Gibraltar, where the *Sumter* was coaling. The *Sumter* had burned one bark and boarded another, within sight of Gibraltar. The one boarded had her chronometers and charts taken, and a bottomry bond was given for the vessel. Before the *Rolling Wave* left, an American man-of-war had arrived at Gibraltar, much to the joy of the American Captains in port.

The Shepherd arson case was yesterday for the second time before the Supreme Court at General Term, on a writ of error. The point of appeal is that as the offence charged was committed in 1857, when the penalty was death, the Court, on the second conviction in 1861, erred in sentencing the prisoner to imprisonment for life, under the act of 1860. The will of JOHN MAGINN, now admitted to probate, leaves $1,000 to the Trustees of Simpson's Hospital, Dublin, Ireland, and a large residuary estate to be equally divided among the Protestant charitable institutions of this City.

The Stock Exchange was very active yesterday, at advancing prices. Gold fell off to 101⅜@101½, and Exchange closed dull at 112@112½ ℘ cent.

Great exultation was occasioned in business circles yesterday by the news of the flight of the rebels from Manassas. The merchants at the Produce Exchange received the intelligence with enthusiastic cheering. Everybody seemed highly elated. Trade was in some measure neglected. The Breadstuffs markets were heavy, and prices tended downward. Provisions were depressed; Pork was lower and unsettled. Sugars, Molasses, Tobacco and Whisky, Hay, Hides, Leather and Cotton were in fair demand. The changes in other branches of business were unimportant.

The cattle market is overstocked this week. About 4,000 bullocks had reached the Forty-fourth-street yards by Tuesday noon, and more were expected last evening. The market was a hard one for owners and speculators, but favorable to butchers, some of whom bought cattle 1c. per pound lower than last Tuesday. Except for a few of the choicest beeves, which brought 9c., there was nothing sold above 8½c., and plenty of good cattle changed hands at 7½c.@8c. per pound, estimated dressed weight. Poor, rough oxen, and thin steers, sold at 6c.@6½c. Most sales were ½c. to ¾c. per pound lower than last week, and trade was dull, with no prospect of improvement today.

THE MERRIMAC MENACING THE CAPITAL.—The nervous people who could not sleep on Sunday night, in anticipation of the advent of the *Merrimac* in our harbor to bombard New-York, now turn their fears in the direction of Washington, and are troubled lest the marine monster should go up and smash Congress as badly as it did the vessel of that name at Hampton Roads. There is one hydrographic fact that should allay their fears. The *Merrimac* draws *twenty-three* feet of water. At Alexandria—below Washington—the channel of the Potomac affords but *twenty* feet. This would perhaps be an obstacle.

The End of the Rebellion.

Never, on any occasion, were greater successes chronicled than those we placed before our readers yesterday. Never was a campaign carried on, on a grander scale; nor one so well calculated to impress the imagination by the vastness of its plans, or the manner of their execution. After months of quiet preparation, which foreigners took for imbecility and accepted as the success of the rebellion, and at which our own people were at times disposed to murmur, a simultaneous movement has been made along a line measuring more than five thousand miles—that upon land swarming with soldiers; that upon sea with ships—a movement that is so irresistible in its force as to be often unopposed, because resistance is hopeless. Upon the banks of the Potomac in the East, Tennessee in the centre, and Arkansas in the far West, the march is onward, and the effective blow struck at almost the same instant—an offensive movement, directed by a common purpose and to a common end, however different may have been the resistance offered or the means and method of attack. Upon the other frontier of the rebels—the sea—our ships are everywhere present, from the capes of Virginia to the capes of Florida, seizing their maritime strongholds and driving them back into the interior. The coils we have thrown around them are drawing closer and closer, till no alternative will be left but destruction or immediate submission. The latter will be the means of escape, as the rebels, if we except the leaders, who may prefer ignominious death at their own hands than at those of the enemy, have not a cause that nerves to martyrdom.

The most striking news of the day, though perhaps not the most important, was the evacuation of Manassas, that stronghold from which the rebels, for nearly a year, threatened Washington, and over which their flag floated in sight of the Capital. It was the scene of our greatest disaster in the war. By our successes in the West and on the seaboard, it jutted out like a great promontory, liable to be completely surrounded and cut off by the advancing waves. The fate of Manassas was settled by battles hundreds of miles distant, and was a result of skillful strategy that achieves great victories without the loss of a man. Its abandonment has the deepest significance, because it is really a confession by the rebels that the war is ended. They commenced with vaunts that any war waged would be upon Northern soil. Smarting under the suffering inflicted by its presence upon their own, the rebel journals have been unanimous in the declaration that the conflict must be transferred to Northern territory, which should at the same time be made to support the war, and to feel all its horrors, as the only mode by which the North could be forced into a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Upon this hope has the soldier been fed. This has mitigated his sufferings, and induced him to remain under arms. These dreams are now dissipated. Nothing but privation and wretchedness stare him in the face, sufferings not compensated by a cause in which the great mass have any interest, or for which they are willing to make great sacrifices. The retreat from Manassas is a surrender of the contest. This must be understood alike by officers and soldiers, and must thoroughly dishearten the former and demoralize the latter. But the rank and file have undoubtedly long been in this condition. In spite of all assurances to the contrary, the Southern regiments have not reënlisted to any considerable extent, so that Manassas has nearly been left without any army. Resistance was impossible, and the only means of escape was to place a wide distance between the shadow of the force remaining, and our advancing columns.

Such, we are confident, is a result to be hereafter everywhere repeated. An army consisting of materials like those of which the rebel forces are composed, will not fight after reverses. There is enough of loyalty remaining to unnerve the whole. A half dozen men in a company with Union proclivities will destroy the effectiveness of all the others. The clemency we show will do the rest. The "Lincoln Government," the raw-head-and-bloody-bones of the rebel leaders, is found to be humane, respecting the rights of property and persons, relieving the Southern people at the same time of the intolerable oppression of the Confederate Government. Reconstruction, consequently, necessarily follows in the wake of our arms, by breaking the chain with which the Southern people have been held, and by restoring again the old Government, identified with every recollection, and the source of all their prosperity.

These are the results we have gained, so far as relates to the objects of the war. But they are not all. The North has shown itself to be a most formidable power; unquestionably the most formidable military power in the world—capable of placing, in a few months, a million of soldiers in the field, with the most perfect appointments, animated by the most ennobling sentiments, while our vast wealth has enabled us to bear the burdens imposed without feeling them to be oppressive, and without injury or disturbance to our industry. We shall come out of the contest conscious of our strength, and with the respect of the world. But we shall have achieved a success still more valuable. We shall establish the genius and civilization of the North as that of the continent. We shall be no longer a divided nation. We shall hereafter be in harmony with and sustained by the moral sense of mankind, because we shall lead in whatever promotes the well-being of the race.

The Battle of Pea Ridge.

The official bulletin of the National victory in Arkansas, leaves no doubt about the thoroughness with which the task of Gen. CURTIS has been done. The rebel force has been beaten and dispersed; hostile cavalry hang upon the rear of its escaping fragments. BEN MCCULLOCH, the busiest of the conspirators in the Southwest, is among the slain. A better day's work has not been achieved since the war began.

There is especial importance and interest in this field-day, in view of the material composing the routed army. Think of the swaggering bullies, with pistol and bowie-knife, brought by MCCULLOCH and VAN DORN from Texas; the Arkansas savages, drafted from the gambling hells of Napoleon, Rackensack and Little Rock; the Indians, less savage than they, seduced into war-paint by that New-England renegade, ALBERT PIKE. Conceive of this ferocious mob, of the worst elements of the worst society in the country, who could not name a Northerner without a curse, and who even in peace times were as ready to slaughter a Yankee as to bolt their hog-and-hominy dinners, and we may in some measure appreciate the service the Union soldiers of the West have rendered not merely the country but humanity. MURRELL and his famous horde of river thieves and Thugs never better deserved extermination than the banditti of VAN DORN.

Earl Russell on the Blockade.

At a time when we can reasonably look forward to a speedy supersedure of the blockade which for the past ten months the United States have established over the coast of the insurgent States, it is rather interesting to have assurance that the British Government considers it "effective." If the ways of Cabinet Ministers were not past all understanding, we might just entertain a wish that Her Majesty's Foreign Secretary had seen his way to giving us the distinguished assurance any time during the past six months, when the air has been thick with ominous whispers of foreign intervention. Late as it is, however, the declaration which Earl RUSSELL makes in his dispatch to Lord LYONS, dated Feb. 15, is highly satisfactory and gratifying. It appears that all the representations of JEFF.'s London Commissioners—YANCEY, ROST and MANN—touching the inefficiency and consequent illegality of the blockade, have proved unavailing. Facts have spoken louder than secessionist figures, and the Cabinet has rightly put over against the formidable schedule of vessels that the rebels claim to have run the gauntlet of our coast squadron, the general scope of the blockade which—the rebels themselves being witnesses—has been terrible in its completeness. The language of Earl RUSSELL is noteworthy. He declares that the fact of ships having successfully run the blockade *does not prevent it from being effective*, and he argues that neutral States ought to exercise great caution with regard to a *de facto* blockade, and ought not to disregard it unless the power of the blockade should be abused.

This is, of course, sound doctrine, for no blockade can have the tightness of a glass stopper. When the Congress of Paris declared that a blockade, to be respected, should be effective, the intent was that it should be an actual blockade—not a paper one. It remained for the rebel authorities, and their aiders and abettors in the English Press, taking advantage of the ambiguity of the term "effective," (which very imperfectly renders the French "*effectif*") to seek to push it to an absolute intepretation. Earl RUSSELL, at one stroke, sweeps away the whole tissue of secessionist sophistry. No man knows better than he that never was a blockade more "effective" than that the United States has established over its insurgent coast; while the proportions of it dwarf into insignificance all the blockades in history. It has not been our traditional policy, and it is not our present principle or practice to set a low standard for the legality of blockades. On the contrary, we raise high that standard. Let a single fact show this. It has been urged by D'HAUTEFEUILLE and HUBNER—the one the French, and the other the German champion of the extreme interpretation of neutral rights—that a blockade to be binding should be accompanied by the possession of the land side of the invested coast. We have to a considerable extent carried this out. It has been the sagacious and far-seeing policy of the Government to gain a lodgment on the rebel coast, at as many points, and over as great a stretch as possible; and we have now many hundred miles of the Southern coast, along which the blockade is supplemented by actual possession, and every day, almost, adds new points. Who doubts that this will speedily be extended around the whole coast, when the blockade will be superseded, and neutral nations admitted, to reap the rich reward of their patient waiting.

HONOR TO ERICSSON.—If ever man leaped into enviable fame it is the distingushed engineer whose creative genius constructed the battery which arrived so opportunely in Hampton Roads on Sunday to drive off the *Merrimac*, and save the country from untold disaster. The name of ERICSSON is on every lip, and is repeated with admiration and gratitude by rejoicing millions. We may mention, as an interesting fact, that so doubtful did the Government feel respecting the plan on which the *Monitor* was built, that she was not to be paid for until she should prove in battle her capability of doing all that was promised. She will now, probably, be paid for! We understand that a subscription paper is in circulation among our merchants, which is intended as a suitable testimonial to Capt. ERICSSON, for his services as an inventor, and that handsome sums were subscribed yesterday.

This is very well, in its way. But a still better way, and one that will no doubt be much more gratifying to ERICSSON himself, is for Government to order immediately half a dozen *Monitors*, either identical, or with such modifications and improvements as experience may have suggested to the mind of the distinguished engineer, who, we may say, went down in the *Monitor*, and was on board of his battery during the engagement.

The President's Emancipation Policy in the House.

The general recognition by the public Press of all parties, and all degrees of opinion, on the subject of Slavery, of the conservative spirit of the President's Special Message, is a gratifying sign of the era of good feeling which is soon to succeed the present expiring rebellion. There is a warmth of approval of the honest purpose of the Executive head of the nation, which denotes the strongest popular confidence, not only in his integrity, but in his will and ability to bring the whole country out of its great trouble. That with all this there should be differences of opinion as to the immediately operative action of his recommendation, was to be expected. But even these differences, we are happy to find, are accompanied by expressions of the utmost kindness for Mr. LINCOLN, and the highest appreciation of his patriotic motive.

From the proceedings in the House on this subject, it seems evident that a portion of the Representatives of the Border States feel themselves somewhat embarrassed in voting upon the Message. This, though much to be regretted, was not wholly unexpected. The extreme sensitiveness of the most moderate or liberal of the Border States to any discussion of the subject looking even to gradual emancipation, had prepared us to look for some degree of hesitation in accepting the President's resolution as a practical *measure*, applicable to their own case or condition. But it is not the less, in its terms and intent, a practical *opinion* from the highest authority in the Government, enunciated at a critical period in the condition of the whole country, when to withhold his sentiments on so important a question might have been productive, as, indeed, it threatened to be, of the greatest embarrassment to the administration and final settlement of the war against rebellion. The sensitiveness to which we have referred is not of original growth or long standing in the Border States. It has resulted from the agitation of the Slavery question by extreme politicians, North and South, for the past twenty or twenty-five years. Time was, in the recollection of the present generation, when gradual emancipation was not only freely discussed in Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, but urged upon and strenuously advocated within their State Conventions, from mature and profound conviction of its public policy. It was one of the great questions of the day in the Virginia Convention for revising the Constitution in 1832. It was petitioned for in the Convention of Tennessee in 1834. It was discussed at a still later period in the Convention of Kentucky. There was nothing then said or thought of treason to the South, or incendiary dangers at home, from these discussions. The question was treated as one of public policy; of domestic and political economy; of social good; and even, in one sense, of humanity to the colored race. All the sensitiveness now shown was of subsequent growth, but its existence is not the less undeniable, and will sufficiently account for the course of the Border State Representatives on the vote of yesterday, without, however, confirming the wisdom of its present indulgence, or detracting from the timely and enlightened purpose of the President to restore the whole question of gradual emancipation to its original and rightful position within these States.

SPEED OF IRON-CLAD VESSELS.—*Speed* will obviously be found quite as important an element in the new era of naval warfare, as impregnable sides. The *Monitor* has shown herself more than a match for the *Warrior*, as to the ability to give and take hard knocks, for the *Warrior's* sides have never been tested with half the shock of a 11-inch wrought iron globe, at short range, while her guns are far inferior to those of the *Merrimac*. But the *Warrior* sails sixteen and a half miles an hour, while the *Monitor* was not intended for above eight or ten. Once out of range, therefore, the *Warrior* could pass on conquering and to conquer. But the *Stevens Battery*, according to the unanimous report of the Board of Examiners, will run at above nineteen miles an hour, besides throwing 2,200 lbs. at a broadside—15-inch shot at that—while the *Warrior's* broadside is but 1,554 lbs. We cannot tell how soon a European iron-clad frigate may thunder at our gates. Is it wise, then, to withhold $750,000 to finish this great engine of defence, when $15,000,000 is not too much for gunboats which the *Warrior* could simply run down without firing a shot?

THE SHIP OF THE LINE VERMONT.

The Missing Frigate Heard From—All on Board Well.

The schooner *J. M. Chapman*, Capt. A. J. CHAPMAN, belonging at New-London, Conn., arrived at this port Monday. She left the frigate *Vermont*, on last Thursday, in latitude 38° 45′ N., longitude 68° 8′ W. She was still drifting, but all on board were well, excepting Capt. PAULDING, who was slightly injured during the gale which disabled the *Vermont*. The *Chapman* lay by the *Vermont* from Saturday (March 1) until Thursday, (March 6,) lending her all the assistance possible. Capt. CHAPMAN brings dispatches to the Government from Capt. PAULDING, and a steamer will be immediately dispatched to search for the disabled frigate.

BOSTON, Tuesday, March 11.

The schooner *J. W. Chapman*, arrived from New-York last evening, reports on the 2d inst. fell in with the frigate *Vermont*. She lay by her until the 6th, and left her in latitude 39° 45′, longitude 66° 08′, drifting S. S. E. one-half E. two knots per hour, rudder, sails and anchors gone, and entirely helpless. She wants powerful tugs at once.

The New-Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, Tuesday, March 11.

The election for State Officers and the Legislature took place to-day. Three candidates for Governor were in the field, viz.: BERRY, the present incumbent, supported by the Republicans; STARKS, Democrat, and WHEELER, nominated as an independent candidate. A majority is required to elect a Governor in this State. The following is the result for Governor in some of the leading towns:

Towns.	Berry.	Starks.	Wheeler.
Dover	737	466	19
Portsmouth	779	488	7

BERRY gains 291 votes over last year.

Fifty-five towns foot up, BERRY, 12,712; STARKS, 9,668; WHEELER, 563.

The vote of Concord was: Berry, 1,214; Stark, 812; Wheeler, 27. Manchester—Berry, 1,227; Stark, 740; Wheeler, 48. Nashua—Berry, 906; Stark, 860; Wheeler, 17.

CONCORD, Tuesday, March 11—Midnight.

The result in 119 towns for Governor, gives Berry 22,996; Stark, 20,400; Wheeler, 1,042.

It is believed Gov. BERRY's majority over all, will be over 1,500. The Republican majority in the House will be from 50 to 75. The Republicans have also probably elected 10 out of the 12 Senators and four of the Councillors.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Emancipation Policy Indorsed.

Passage of Mr. Conkling's Resolution in the House.

The Bill for the Purchase of Coin Passed in the Senate.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 11.

THE PRESIDENT'S RESOLUTIONS.

The vote in the House to-day, on the President's resolutions in regard to Slavery, is a high compliment to the practical wisdom of the Executive. The Border State men and other conservatives oppose the resolutions for the present, not because they are wrong in principle, but because any present action by Congress would be seized upon by the rebels in Virginia and Tennessee still further to delude and intimidate the loyally inclined masses in those States. They say if the war is delayed by imprudent action in Congress, the great expense will disable the country to buy and pay for the slaves of the Border States.

Six Southern men voted Aye and nine Nay in the House to-day on the President's emancipation resolution. The others from the Border States were not in their seats.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

The Stevens Battery is attracting large interest now, and if your merchants would meet on 'Change and send an earnest and able Committee here to represent the subject properly to Congress, a bill to complete her could immediately be passed.

THE REMAINS OF A HERO.

The remains of the late Lieut. JOS. B. SMITH, U. S. N., killed in the naval action of Saturday last, while in temporary command of the frigate *Congress*, are now on the way up to this City, coming via Baltimore. He was killed by the explosion of a shell, which shattered his person dreadfully. His corpse was brought off the surrendered ship by some of the men set at liberty by the rebels. The remains will be carried to the residence of his father here.

NO MORE PASSES.

Maj.-Gen. DIX has issued an order directing that no more passes shall be granted to go South for the present. All travel Dixieward, save by the blue coats, is thus suspended.

DEATH OF MRS. CASEY.

Mrs. CASEY, wife of Brig.-Gen. CASEY, died suddenly of apoplexy at their residence in First-street, about 5 o'clock last evening. The body has been embalmed by Drs. BROAN and ALEXANDER, assisted by Brigade Surgeon JAS. H. WARREN. Her remains will be sent to Massachusetts.

A PARTY OF CONTRABANDS.

This morning a squad of thirteen contrabands, men and women, with one or two children, passed up the avenue in the direction of the Provost-Marshal's office, in charge of two cavalry soldiers, dismounted. It was said they came from the Virginia lines.

THE PANAMA AND ASPINWALL MAILS.

Senator LATHAM will introduce a bill to-morrow to repeal all laws prohibiting foreign Steamship Companies from carrying American freight and mails between New-York and Aspinwall, and Panama and San Francisco, and allowing such Companies to carry mails for ocean postage.

THE EVACUATION OF MANASSAS.

The controversy still rages in Washington as to whether the evacuation of Manassas by the rebels is a matter for rejoicing or regret. There was some talk of a movement in Congress to censure MCCLELLAN for crushing the enemy without spilling blood.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT AND THE CENTRAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH PACIFIC MAILS.

Commodore VANDERBILT gave notice to-day to the Postmaster-General that he would carry the Central American and South Pacific mails on his line of steamers, provided he could be protected against parties who are smuggling the California mails over his line, for which he receives no payment.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe this evening states that all is quiet in that vicinity. A flag of truce was received to-day from Craney Island. No information was obtained about the injury to the *Merrimac*. She reached Norfolk on Sunday evening, from which it may be inferred that she was not capable of making very good time.

LIGHT DRAFT STEAMERS WANTED.

The Quartermaster-General advertises for two light-draft steamers, suited for towing boats at Ship Island. He invites proposals.

BUCHANAN WOUNDED.

Capt. BUCHANAN, who commanded the *Merrimac* on the first day's fight, is reported by a telegram received to-day to be wounded. Capt. JONES commanded the *Merrimac* on Sunday.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 11.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) presented petitions for emancipation.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee of Foreign Relations, reported on several memorials in relation to giving relief to Ireland, and asked to be discharged; also to be discharged from the consideration of the papers in relation to the *Trent* affair.

Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Dem.,) gave notice that he should introduce a bill to repeal all acts prohibiting foreign vessels carrying the mails to Panama and Aspinwall.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the late engagement with rebel steamers near Fortress Monroe, and the destruction of property there, and all the circumstances.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he did not wish to make any objection; but so far as he knew, or had reason to believe, since the commencement of the rebellion, no matter what disasters occurred, on sea or land, neither the War or Navy Department, except in a single instance, have made the least inquiry in regard to the matter.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said, from his absolute knowledge, the attention of the Department has been called to this rebel ship. It has been known, for months, that she was fitting out, and merchants and underwriters everywhere felt anxious, and the attention of the Government was called to it over and over again, and he thought the matter ought to be looked into.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said, in regard to the disaster at the mouth of the Mississippi, the Government had done all it could. The responsibility of this late disaster rests on the Government, for not long ago sending a military expedition against Norfolk. Officers of the navy have been at all times ready to break the Potomac blockade, and the flotilla was under orders for several days for that purpose, but the superior military officer, who had command of all the forces, forbid the expedition, and the responsibility did not rest on the Naval Department, at least.

Mr. HALE said that he did not mean to charge the Secretary of the Navy with anything. He meant simply to allude to the fact, which he thought very reprehensible, that the Departments made no inquiry at all. When the Norfolk Navy-yard was abandoned no inquiry was made into that or anything else. He moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to accept the [illegible] appropriated by any State for the payment of the volunteers, and to apply the same as directed by the State.

On motion of Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) the bill providing for the purchase of coin was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered an amendment to increase the amount of deposits, provided for in the Treasury Note bill at $25,000,000, to $50,000,000.

Here the morning hour expired, and the Confiscation bill was taken up.

Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) proceeded to speak at length against the bill. He contended that the bill was unconstitutional, and that the Supreme Court would pronounce it so if the case ever came before them. Such a sweeping proposition, so unjust and so cruel a measure, is calculated to continue this war forever. There had never been, in the history of the world, such a measure proposed as this. It never should have been submitted to a legislative assembly in a civilized community. Mr. CARLILE then quoted at some length from the speech of M. F. CONWAY in the House, in which he (CONWAY) declared in favor of making this an Abolition war. He (CARLILE) charged that Abolitionism and Secessionism were both pulling at the same thing. They were twins, spawned at the same time in some muddy stream. The second section of this bill provides for the purchase of tropical lands and the emancipation of the slaves. The people are to be taxed in all ways to advance the schemes of those who look with complacency on the sufferings of white men, but who are perfectly horrified at the state of 4,000,000 of negroes happy and contented. He contended that if the slaves were emancipated, the only result could be their extermination or their reenslavement. He (CARLILE) denied that the Constitution was any less binding in time of war than in time of peace, and that by the laws of nations and the rules of war the private property of individuals could not be forfeited. Mr. CARLILE here quoted from authorities on the law of nations to sustain his argument. He contended that this was not a war constitutionally speaking, and he denied that it was a civil war. It was only an insurrection, and the people engaged against the Government were rebels. Before the insurrection the advocates of this bill admitted that Congress had no power to interfere with Slavery in the States. It was not for the purpose of taking away all the rights of the Southern people that our brave soldiers went to the war. They went to preserve the Constitution with all its rights. Such he (CARLILE) knew was the case with the brave and heroic LANDER, who sacrificed his life upon the altar of his country. He claimed that the Senator from Maine (MORRILL) argued that the rebels were belligerents, and dignified the rebellion into war. This was the very thing which the rebels wanted. But the bill cannot be executed until the rebellion is suppressed, and it could only serve to make the rebels desperate. It was not expedient to deprive widows and children of their inheritance by such an act as this. The incendiary Press of the country were trying to revive again sectional feeling, and to set the Temple of Liberty on fire; and the anti-Slavery element is anxious to have the Southern wing of the temple destroyed. Those people who say that Slavery was the cause of the rebellion, and who are trying to make this war a cause for an unjust attack upon Slavery, will bring down upon their heads the judgment of a righteous God, and the denunciation of the civilized world. The restoration of the Union will destroy both Secessionism and Abolitionism. In their life their labors tended toward the same unhallowed end, and it is fitting they both should be consigned to the same grave. May Heaven speed their demise. Mr. CARLILE here quoted from the President's Inaugural Address and from his Messages, from the proclamations of Gens. SHERMAN, HALLECK, BUELL and BURNSIDE, and from resolutions passed by Congress, to show that it was never intended to make this war a war against Slavery. The leaders of the rebellion should be hung, but the great masses should be granted a pardon. He thought that, if a proclamation of amnesty was made, we could have a peace in ninety days. Mr. CARLILE continued as follows: Intimations have been made against my own loyalty by those who think, in order to be a loyal man, one must be an Abolitionist. He had periled all in defence of the Constitution of his country. He had stood in the Capitol of his own State amid the jeers and threats of a mob and assassins who sought his life. On the 13th of April, 1861, a mob of not less than a hundred men or devils came to his lodgings, with a rope to hang him. He stood here to-day in the Capitol of the nation to defend the Constitution from all attacks from any quarter that they may come, and he was prepared to sacrifice life itself in its defence. He stood on the platform of the President in his Inaugural Address, and, in the language of a former Senator, would say, "Let us cling to the Constitution as the mariner clings to the last plank at night when the tempest closes around him."

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill for the purchase of coin, etc.

Mr. FESSENDEN'S amendment, in regard to the amount of deposits, was adopted; Yeas, 20; Nays, 16.

The bill then passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN, from the Committee of Conference on the Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bill, made a report.

Mr. HALE asked if there was any legislation in the report which is not included in the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

Mr. FESSENDEN said there was not.

The report was then agreed to.

On motion of Mr. LATHAM, of California, (Opp.,) the bill to reduce the expenses of the sale of sundry public lands was taken up and passed.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Rep.,) moved that the Chair fill the vacancy in the Committee on the Conduct of the War, in the absence of Mr. JOHNSON.

The Chair appointed Mr. WRIGHT.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, offered the following amendment to the Confiscation bill:

Strike out the first section, and insert:

The personal property, monies, stocks, credits, and effects of every kind and nature, both corporeal and incorporeal, wheresoever situated within the limits of the United States, belonging to all persons who heretofore held office or commission, either civil or military, under the Government of the United States, or any State, which office or commission required the taking of the oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and all persons who hold, or may hereafter hold, any office or commission, either civil or military, under the so-called Confederate States, or any State in rebellion against the Constitution, laws and Government of the United States, and who are, or who may hereafter be, engaged in resisting, opposing or obstructing the laws, officers or forces of the Federal Government, or aiding or assisting those who are or shall be so engaged, such persons being beyond the jurisdiction of the United States, or in any State or district within the United States, now in a state of insurrection or rebellion against the authority thereof, so that in either case ordinary process of law cannot be served on them, shall be confiscated to the United States, such confiscation to take immediate effect on the commission of the act punishable by confiscation, and all right, title and claim of persons committing such act, together with the right and power to dispose or alienate personal property of any kind and every description, shall instantly cease and determine, and the same shall at once vest in the United States.

Ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 11.

Mr. BAKER, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, for the establishment of a National Foundry at Chicago, Ill., and at Pittsburgh, Penn., and at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for the fabrication of cannon and projectiles for the Government. It proposes the appropriation of a half a million of dollars for each foundry. It also provides for the establishment of an armory and arsenal at Columbus, Ohio, appropriating half a million of dollars therefor. It also provides for the establishment of a dépôt for saltpetre, powder factory and magazine at Indianapolis, Ia., and for a powder factory at Trenton, N. J., appropriating two hundred thousand for each.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Michigan, (Rep.) introduced a bill for the establishment of naval dépôts and navy-yards on the Lakes. Referred to the Select Committee on Lake Defences.

Mr. WALTON, of Vermont, (Rep.) reported from the Committee on Printing a resolution, which was adopted, that there be printed for the use of the House 50,000 copies of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, Gen. ANDREW JACKSON'S Nullification Proclamation, and the Declaration of American Independence.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) reported back from the Committee on Ways and Means the bill to establish a branch mint at Denver City. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The Speaker announced that the next business in order would be the motion to postpone, until Thursday, the resolution introduced yesterday, providing for coöperation with any State for the abolition of Slavery with pecuniary compensation, etc.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union,) asked permission to make a statement.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) and Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) objected.

Mr. STEVENS said that, if consent were given to the gentleman from Kentucky, (CRITTENDEN,) the House would have to give similar consent to others.

The House refused to postpone the resolution until Thursday by one majority.

The House then, by two majority, refused to postpone the resolution until Monday next.

The resolution being now open to debate,

Mr. BLAIR, of Virginia, (Union,) offered the following proviso:

"That nothing herein shall be construed to imply that Congress will consent to any partition of the territory now held by the United States, but that on the contrary, it is again affirmed as the unalterable resolution of this House to prosecute the war until the Constitution is restored to its ancient supremacy over every State rightfully a part of the Union."

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Opp.,) suggested an amendment, which was read for information. This amendment was as follows:

"And that Congress, in order to redeem this pledge at the present session, ought to pass a bill for the levying and collection of a tax, within the current year, for the payment of the pecuniary aid so tendered to the States."

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) remarked, if as the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (STEVENS,) yesterday said, this resolution meant nothing at all, he (WICKLIFFE) thought Congress ought not to trouble themselves about it. No doubt the mover of the resolution could tell what was meant by it. He (WICKLIFFE) desired light on this subject. To-day, his colleague, (CRITTENDEN,) asked leave to make a single statement. This was refused. Yesterday, when the resolution was introduced, the mover sprung the previous question, thus seeking to cut off debate, the gentleman declaring at the time he was under a pledge to call the question. With all respect to the House, he did not believe thirty men here would vote for a tax to purchase negroes. If it were left to him to say whether the slaves he might own should be emancipated by being paid for out of the Treasury of the United States he would reply—No. He would prefer they should escape by the underground railroad rather than the people should be taxed to pay him for whatever losses he might thus sustain. He denied the constitutional power, first, to interfere, and then appropriate money to buy slaves. He might be accused of a want of loyalty for expressing his old-fashioned sentiments. In the course of his remarks he said if the people of Kentucky shall be left to their free choice, with the continuance of their right to control their institutions in their own way, they would say—we prefer the Government framed by our patriotic fathers rather than join one hanging together by a rope of sand, and which cannot stand. It seemed to him the resolution proposed in effect to give up the Cotton States, provided the Border Slave States would continue with the North.

Mr. DIVEN, of New-York, (Rep.,) said whether this resolution shall be adopted or not, whether the Border Slaves States shall abolish Slavery or not, he should always be in favor of leaving them in possession of all the constitutional rights which they possessed at the time they entered into the Union. All the Northern States were not united on so construing the Constitution as to claim the exercise of jurisdiction over domestic matters. Some of them, however, understood this resolution as in no manner conflicting with their rights. He alluded to the fact that JEFF. DAVIS recently declared the rebels had undertaken too much, as if to let the Border Slave States go, and concentrate his energies in the heart of the Gulf States, with a view to the ultimate recognition of their independence. Why not, then, disappoint the hope of the miserable and relentless enemy, fighting to desperation. If all loyal men stand by all the States and their reserved rights, why should not the Border Slave States be satisfied? As to the proposition pending, it was too late to raise the question of constitutionality. The aid could be afforded on the ground of the amelioration of the condition of a race of men, while it is not proposed to interfere with the rights of any State.

Mr. BIDDLE, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said: I have given some reflection to this matter since our adjournment yesterday. I have not had an opportunity, however, to confer with others, nor to learn the wishes of my constituents. I see plainly that the easier and more popular course will be to vote for this resolution. The sentiment it expresses is so amicable and philanthropic that it commends itself to every one. But, Sir, it is not the duty of the representative to consult only the feeling of the moment. I have asked myself, shall I truly represent the interests and sober second thought of my constituents by declaring that to all the burdens that are to rest upon them and their children they ought to add the vast increase necessary to give any practical effect to this resolution. It would take nearly a million of dollars to turn the few slaves in Delaware into free negroes, and what then? In every other sale the purchaser wants the subject of it delivered to him. My constituents would not desire that. Before we can expect the proposal to be of any effect, we must make the terms of it more specific. The resolution says only that the United States ought to give pecuniary aid in the abolishment of Slavery. It has ever been my belief that this is a measure of which the responsibility and the burden rest on the people of the State in which Slavery exists. State action on it has always been beneficent. Federal action has always been exasperating, pernicious, and, I think, unconstitutional. I do not prejudge any practical measures that may hereafter come before us, if any such can be devised; but now I will not, on behalf of my constituents, declare that the Federal Government ought to increase our burdens for the purpose. I regret that I cannot vote for the resolution.

Mr. CRISFIELD, of Maryland, (Union,) said he had no doubt that the President, in making the recommendation, was actuated by high and honest principles; but the proposition ought to be a free offer from other than the Republican side. Then let those from the Border Slave States give the answer. It was not proper that he should vote upon this subject, because he, and his constituents, have a personal interest in it.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) in reply to Mr. WICKLIFFE, denied that either the people, or this House, have any object in the prosecution of this war different from the declaration of this body in August last, namely, the maintenance of the Constitution and Union. True, there was difference of opinion as to what means should be employed. The persistent efforts of the Southern men to imbue the Southern mind with the belief that the party in power would by force and violence emancipate the slaves, adds strength to the rebels. If this could be dissipated, the enemy would fall like phosphor before the sun. He spoke in favor of the resolution, which, he was sorry to see, had unnecessarily produced too much excitement in this House. The people of the Free States, being willing to be taxed for the consummation of the plan, certainly evinced kind feelings and not hostility.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union,) said there was a consultation of the Border Slave States men this morning, and he came into the House instructed to move the postponement of the resolution till Monday. He was not able, however, to make the motion, having been cut off by the previous question. It seemed to him the use of the previous question, when arbitrarily made, does the work of many Secessionists, and is injurious to free deliberation and legislative dignity. He did not doubt the patriotism and integrity which induced the President to recommend the policy now considered, but he did not believe the measure was exactly suited to the times. He would not speak at length of Kentucky and her sacrifices for the Union; but the way to conciliate Kentucky is not to press this question upon her, but to let her alone. Why should it be insisted that she or any other State should give up any of her political rights? If one institution should be taken from her control, what will be the result? The proposition would introduce agitation at a time when it could produce no good, but evil. What, he asked, are we fighting for? Was it not to uphold the Government? Yet gentlemen have run on in their logic, doing the greatest possible harm, by advocating the performance of every enormity in order to weaken the enemy. They should not sink from their high position. We were called upon to violate the laws of God and man in order to put down the rebellion. They should behave dutifully toward their country, and enforce the obligations due to the Constitution. In this they would do their whole duty. He believed the President meant right, but he could not consent to the policy proposed. They have upon their hands the suppression of the rebellion and hostility to the Government—the reunion of two great sections in one harmonious whole—our beloved Republic. The aim ought to be that and that alone, leaving out altogether unhappy and perplexing controversies. Why should they indulge in such petty strifes when this great Empire is trembling in their hands?

Mr. FISHER, of Delaware, (Rep.,) remarked that he did not stand here in the same delicate position as his friend from the Eastern Shore, (CRISFIELD.) Though by descent left a slaveholder, he did not stand here in that capacity. He was relieved from it by a good and pious mother's deed of emancipation and the laws of Delaware. He regarded the policy now presented as a counter-scheme to that of general emancipation, offered in good faith on the part of the North, and showing that they had no disposition to do the slightest injustice. Half a day's expense of carrying on the war would emancipate all the slaves of that State. He regarded the proposition as a return of the policy of those who framed the Constitution, who regarded Slavery as a social, moral and political evil, which ought to be exterminated. He should vote for the proposition as one of peace, as a pledge that the Northern States and the Republican party will wait till the Border States take the initiative, when they may rely on the aid of the National Government.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) although he did not consider the resolution of any great practical importance, would vote for it. It did not possess any great intrinsic merit, for the reason it was not legislation. It would have been better as a "plank" in the platform of some party. It was rather a consolation for a disappointed hope—a warning to the people of the Border States, which have the most interest in the subject, to which the President's Message especially refers. He repeated, the proposition was rather a palliative, than an open, avowed policy. It was an excuse for non-action, rather than a determination for action itself. Neither the Message nor the resolution was manly and open. It was not becoming the position of the President. It was not such a one as a full-grown man ought to have published to the nation in such a crisis. The President desired to give more aid and comfort to the Border Slave States than to the other States. According to his interpretation of the Message, the President looks to a contingency, in which extreme war measures may become necessary, the abolition of Slavery in the Gulf or Cotton States, and he not only regarded the Message as offering a compensation for a disappointed hope, but an awful note of warning to the Border States to make preparations accordingly. If this was not the plain interpretation of what the President meant, then there was a most unfortunate use of language. In the course of his remarks Mr. HICKMAN said that the man who is not willing to save the Constitution and Union by the sacrificing of private interest and property, is already a rebel. He cared not on whose ear this declaration fell with harshness. The Border Slave States were not in the Union because they loved the Union, but because they feared worse.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—I oppose to that remark an unqualified contradiction.

Mr. HICKMAN said this did not contradict him, and then proceeded to speak of Kentucky and Maryland as not being loyal at the commencement of the rebellion. He was but speaking plain truth.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) said his State struck the first blow before they obtained assistance from the Federal Government.

Mr. HICKMAN said that the people kept striking blows before they knew whether they were in or out of the Union. He spoke of Mr. BLAIR'S services as valuable, and as adding much to the laurels which that gentleman was entitled to wear.

Mr. BLAIR said the credit was due to the people of his State, and not to himself; and if this Government had not been previously *particeps criminis* in the rebellion, they would have had less difficulty.

Messrs. WEBSTER and CRISFIELD, both from Maryland, severally denied that their State remained in the Union for fear of worse consequences, and spoke of the loyalty of Maryland.

Mr. COVODE remarked that he was sorry to say that the Governor of Maryland, at the time the troops were prevented from coming through Baltimore, made a speech under a secession flag in that city.

Mr. CRISFIELD replied that the Governor did as stated, but he regretted it as well as did his friend. It was a time of excitement, and some excuse should be afforded. The general course, however, of Gov. HICKS, was not only patriotic and loyal, but that gentleman made many sacrifices.

Mr. FISHER said that Mr. HICKMAN'S remark as to the Border States, so far as Delaware was concerned, was untrue. It was true there were some men there who would have drawn that State into secession had they possessed a bold leader and the power.

Mr. THOMAS, of Maryland, said if the gentleman had confined his denunciation to individuals in Maryland, he (THOMAS) would have been found a disinterested spectator.

Mr. HICKMAN concluded by saying that slaveholders love Slavery as much as they love God. There was no difference between a slaveholder of Maryland and a slaveholder of South Carolina. The President was between two swords, the one of his party, the other of the Border Slave States, and was expected to crush treason at the earliest moment. But the nation have been disappointed in their reasonable expectations and in the military leaders appointed by the President.

ROSCOE CONKLING, as the mover of the resolution, felt a strong interest in having a vote upon it, either now or at any early time, when it can be reached. If the House adjourned now, this resolution would be overridden by the special order to-morrow.

Mr. RICHARDSON said, notwithstanding the tax bill will be the special order, the subject now pending may be discussed. Several gentlemen desired to speak.

The Speaker suggested to Mr. RICHARDSON that under the revised rules, debate in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, must be confined to the subject under consideration.

A conversation took place between various gentlemen, who endeavored, but unsuccessfully, to fix a day certain when the question should be taken on the resolution.

ROSCOE CONKLING moved the previous question, which was seconded.

The Speaker decided, the point having been raised, that the amendments of Mr. BLAIR, of Virginia, and Mr. PENDLETON, read at an early period of the day, were not before the House.

The question, however, was submitted to the House, which sustained this decision—43 against 78.

Mr. WICKLIFFE moved to table the resolution. Disagreed to—34 against 81.

The resolution then passed—88 against 31, as follows:

YEAS.

Aldrich of Min., Rep.
Arnold of Ill., Rep.
Ashley of Ohio, Rep.
Babbitt of Penn., Rep.
Baker of N. Y., Rep.
Baxter of Vt., Rep.
Beaman of Mich., Rep.
Bingham of Ohio, Rep.
Blair of Mo., Rep.
Blair of Va., Union.
Blair of Penn., Rep.,
Blake of Ohio, Rep.
Brown of Va., Union.
Buffington of Mass., Rep.
Campbell of Penn., Rep.
Chamberlain of N. Y., R.
Clements of Va., Union.
Colfax of Ind., Rep.
F. A. Conkling of N. Y., R.
R. Conkling of N. Y., R.
Conway of N. Y., Opp.
Covode of Penn., Rep.
Cutter of Ohio, Rep.
Davis of Penn., Rep.
Delano of Mass., Rep.
Diven of N. Y., Rep.
Duell of N. Y., Rep.
Dunn of Ind., Rep.
Edgerton of Ohio, Rep.
Edwards of N. H., Rep.
Eliot of Maine, Rep.
Ely of N. Y., Rep.
Fessenden of Me., Rep.
Fisher of Del., Rep.
Franchot of N. Y., Rep.
Frank of N. Y., Rep.
Gooch of Mass., Rep.
Goodwin of Me., Rep.
Granger of Mich., Rep.
Haight, of N. Y., Opp.
Hall of Penn., Rep.
Harrison, of Ohio, Union.
Hickman, of Penn., Rep.
Hooper of Mass., Rep.
Horton of Ohio, Rep.
Hutchins of Ohio Rep.
Julian, of Ind., Rep.
Kelly of Penn., Rep.
Kellogg of Mich., Rep.
Kellogg of Ill., Rep.
Kellinger of Penn., Rep.
Lansing of N. Y., Rep.
Loomis of Conn., Rep.
Lovejoy of Ill., Rep.
McKnight of Penn., Rep.
McPherson of Penn., Rep.
Mitchell of Ind., Rep.
Morehead, of Pa., Rep.
Morrill of Vt., Rep.
Morrill of Me., Rep.
Nixon of N. J., Rep.
Olin of N. Y., Rep.
Patton of Penn., Rep.
Phelps of Cal., Union.
Pike of Me., Rep.
Pomeroy of N. Y., Rep.
Porter of Ind., Rep.
Rice of Mass., Rep.
Rice of Me., Rep.
Riddle of Ohio, Rep.
Rollins of N. H., Rep.
Sargeant of Cal., Union.
Sparks of Va., Union.
Sheffield, of R. I., Union.
Shellabarger of Ohio, Rep.
Sloan of Wis., Rep.
Stratton of N. J., Rep.
Trimble of Ohio, Rep.
Trowbridge of Mich., Rep.
Van Valkenburgh N. Y., R.
Verree of Penn., Rep.
Wallace of Penn., Rep.
Wallace of Vt., Rep.
Walton of Me., Rep.
Whaley of Va., Union.
White of Ind. Rep.
Wilson of Iowa, Rep.
Windom of Min., Rep.
Worcester of Ohio, Rep.
Total, 88.

NAYS.

Ancona of Penn., Opp.
Bailey of Penn., Rep.
Biddle of Penn., Union.
Corning of N. Y., Opp.
Cox of Ohio, Opp.
Cravens of Ind., Opp.
Crisfield of Md., Union.
Crittenden of Ky., Union.
Dunlap of Ky., Union.
English of Conn., Opp.
Harding of Ky., Union.
Johnson of Penn., Opp.
Knapp of Ill., Opp.
Law of Ind., Opp.
Leary, of Md., Union.
Noble of Ohio, Opp.
Norton of Mo., Opp.
Pendleton of Ohio, Opp.
Perry of N. J., Opp.
Richardson of Ill., Opp.
Robinson of Ill., Opp.
Shiel of Va., Union.
Steele of N. Y., Opp.
Thomas of Md., Union.
Voorhees of Ind., Opp.
Wadsworth of Ky., Union.
Ward of N. Y., Opp.
White of Ohio, Opp.
Wickliffe of Ky., Union.
Wood of N. Y., Opp.
Woodruff of Conn., Opp.
Total, 31.

Adjourned at 6½ o'clock.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The purchased side-wheel steamer *Ericsson* arrived at the Yard yesterday, and was immediately floated into the dry-dock to be newly coppered, after which she will be armed and put into commission.

The new sloop-of-war *Adirondack* hauled up at the Yard yesterday, to make room for the steamer *Massachusetts*, which will be converted into a supply-ship like the *Connecticut*. The *Massachusetts* will have her armament taken away, and will go into the dry-dock when the *Ericsson* comes out.

A detachment of blue-jackets arrived from Philadelphia yesterday, and were transferred on board the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, where they will be held disposable for the requirements of the general service.

The old crew of the storeship *Supply* has been sent on board the *North Carolina*, their term of service having nearly expired, and a new crew has been detailed from the disposable recruits on the receiving-ship.

The propellers *Victoria*, *Wamsutta*, *Madgie* and *Patron* had their armaments put on board yesterday. Each of these vessels carries two 64-pounders broadside, and one rifled Parrott gun on the forecastle.

The chartered bark *Davis* is at the Yard, loading up with shot and shell. She will sail from here to Key West, and it is expected that she will ultimately go to Ship Island.

The employes at the Navy-Yard are now being paid off for the month of February.

A detachment of recruits, enlisted at Boston, has been transferred to Governor's Island, to be drilled for general service.

Amusements.

Mr. GRAU announces that a short season of Italian opera will be given at the Academy of Music, commencing on Wednesday next. The novelty in preparation is AUBER'S celebrated "Masaniello."

Mr. GOTTSCHALK will give an evening concert at Niblo's on Monday evening, and on the following morning will inaugurate a series of highly interesting *Matinées d'Instruction*—playing in the midst of a small circle, and explaining whatever may be asked of him. The entertainments will take place at Irving Hall, and, being of a semi-social character, are by subscription.

WINTER GARDEN.—The Spring season at this establishment opens this evening, when Miss MATILDA HERON will introduce her popular play called the "Belle of the Season."

LITERARY NEWS.—Messrs. PETERSON, of Philadelphia, announce for publication to-morrow *The Earl's Heirs*, a story by Mrs. WOOD, the authoress of *East Lynne*. The novel is highly commended by those who have inspected advance sheets.

Paper Machine Wanted—A 66 or 72 in. Fourdrinier. Address A. D. I., Box No. 183 *Times* Office, giving full particulars, and stating lowest cash price.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, best in use. Infallible Onguent, for the growth and beauty of the Hair. Dépôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1.

Pocket and Pen Knives.—A beautiful assortment of the above can be seen at the subscribers' store, No. 7 Astor House. Many of the patterns have never been before imported. For sale by J. & S. SAUNDERS.

Genin, Hatter, No. 513 Broadway.—Grand opening of Spring Styles for Men's, Boys' and Girls' Hats and Caps, on THURSDAY, March 13.

Guardian Life Insurance Company, OF NEW-YORK, Has removed to the Continental Fire Insurance Company's Building, No. 102 Broadway.

The Decision of the Ladies who Composed the Committee on Sewing-machines at the Utica Fair, awarding the first premium to Grover & Baker's, as the best sewing-machine for family use, is in accordance with the experience of all who have used the Grover & Baker Machine, or compared its work with that of other machines.

MARRIED.

EARLL—CARPENTER.—In Valatie, Columbia County, N. Y., on Wednesday, March 5, by Rev. Wm. Whittaker, Mr. GEORGE D. EARLL, of Watertown, N. Y., to Miss MARY E., only daughter of Jeremiah Carpenter, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

SPRINGSTEEN.—In this City, on Monday, March 10, EMMA A., eldest child of Leonard and Ann E. Springsteen, aged 6 years, 1 month and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of the parents, No. 51 Grove-st.

FERRIS.—In this City, on Monday, March 10, at his late residence, No. 18 Pike-st., NATHANIEL FERRIS, in the 72d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from St. Stephen's Church, corner of Chrystie and Broome sts.

KELLEY.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 11, WILLIAM KELLEY, aged 45 years.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 50 East 12-st., near Broadway, on Thursday afternoon, March 13, at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family, and WILLIAM KELLEY'S friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

Mr. KELLEY was long attached to Grinnell's line of packets between New-York and Liverpool, and for many years past a resident of the XVth Ward. WILLIAM KELLEY was one of God's noblest gifts, an honest man. His scrupulous integrity of purpose; his conscientious dealings with his fellow men; the pure sincerity of his heart, and his warm nature to all around him; his silent devotion to his God, combined in him the best attributes of the goodness of human nature, as well by his actions, illustrating the character of the true Christian. These rare merits have endeared the memory of WILLIAM KELLEY to a numerous and widespread circle of friends. By his death his wife and three children meet with a bereavement that must ever be impressed upon them with more than ordinary force. We must, in humility, bow to the decrees of the Almighty. Let us hope that WILLIAM KELLEY enjoys by his death that bliss where the wicked cease to trouble and the weary are at rest.

HASTIE.—In this City, on Monday evening, March 10, PETER HASTIE, in the 58th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from the residence of E. Windust, No. 11 Ann-st., without further notice.

FANSHAW.—In this City, on Sunday, March 9, Miss MARIA L. FANSHAW, aged 21 years.

Her friends are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of C. H. Rusher, No. 364 9th-av., near 33d-st.

RICH.—In this City, on Sunday, March 9, JAMES B. RICH, in the 48th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day, (Wednesday,) the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 493 Greenwich-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Hudson and Catskill papers please copy.

JOHNSON.—In this City, on Tuesday, March 11, ANNA ELIZA, daughter of J. K. Johnson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 28 West 21st-st.

THOMPSON.—On Tuesday, March 11, after a short illness, AARON N. THOMPSON, aged 30 years, 2 months and 2 days. Due notice will be given of the funeral.

FABER.—On Tuesday, March 11, of scarlet fever, HAROLD, son of G. W. and Angelica B. Faber, aged 2 years, 5 months and 23 days.

STEAD.—In Harlem, on Monday, March 10, Mrs. MARY A. STEAD, widow of Robert Stead.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, 127th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem.

UFFENDILL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, March 10, after a severe illness, SARAH JANE, beloved wife of Isaiah Uffendill, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Ivanhoe Lodge No. 357, and Salem Encampment No. 5, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 374 Carlton-av., Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, March 5, ELIZABETH, wife of Simeon Nichols, in her 44th year.

Her remains were taken to Newtown, Conn., for interment.

ELY.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, March 11, ALFRED WHEELER, youngest child of Henry G. and Cornelia M. Ely, aged 2 years.

The remains will be taken to Stratford, Conn., on Thursday, for interment.

DE REVERE.—In Tarrytown, on Tuesday, March 11, THEODORE DE REVERE, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Second Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Mr. Todd's,) on Thursday afternoon, March 13, at 2 o'clock.

COOK.—In Hackettstown, N. J., on Monday, March 10, Mrs. JANET COOK, wife of Dr. L. C. Cook, and daughter of the late Wm. Hall, of New-York City.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

HEYDECKER.—In Havre, France, on Friday, Feb. 21, LOUISE ELISA, wife of William Henry Heydecker, and youngest daughter of Jules Mathey, in the 20th year of her age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 117.—March 11, 1862.
35, 8, 50, 76, 22, 65, 38, 66, 68, 72, 9, 36, 55.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 118.—March 11, 1862.
17, 36, 51, 19, 68, 43, 73, 28, 14, 44, 25, 41.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE AND KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 65.—March 11, 1862.
30, 67, 50, 39, 41, 46, 5, 47, 27, 24, 72, 1, 28.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 170.—March 11, 1862.
73, 37, 69, 2, 12, 65, 32, 35, 30, 38, 74, 19.
Circulars sent by addressing
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BALDWIN,
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This box reduces the friction fully one-half, causing the carriage to run much lighter.
Retains the oil six times as long as any other box, and never heats.
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REPOSITORY,
NO. 786 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF TENTH-ST.
JOHN C. PARKER,
JAMES B. BREWSTER,
THEO. E. BALDWIN.

A CARD.
TO EXHIBITORS FOR THE LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1862.
Through my agents in London I have engaged a suitable space in the building of the INTERNATIONAL SUPPLEMENTARY EXHIBITION, adjoining and connecting with the Great Exhibition, erected for the purpose of not only exhibiting, but selling the various kinds of practical and mechanical productions to the vast influx of visitors inevitably attracted to this locality.
Persons desirous to profit by this opportunity to introduce their inventions for this great market are hereby invited. My agents, giving particular attention to each article exposed by them, will also procure orders for same.
I am now prepared to accept small consignments or sample lots of goods of not too cumbersome size, and to make advances on readily salable articles, if desired.
The time of exhibition being close at hand, and my space only limited, early application is advisable. For further information address or apply to
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Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

S. T.—1860—X.
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Cures Indigestion and Dyspepsia, gives tone to the stomach and strengthens the system. It is very agreeable to take, and never fails to benefit. Sold everywhere. Dépôt, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

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COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE,
CORNER OF 23D-ST. AND 4TH-AV.
THE FIFTY-FIFTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT of this Institution will take place on THURSDAY, March 13, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Church at the corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., (Rev. Dr. Parker's.) The charge to the Graduating Class will be delivered by the President, EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D. A Valedictory Address, by H. M. FIELD, A. B., M. D., a member of the Graduating Class. And an address to the Alumni, by D. TILDEN BROWN, M. D., of the Class of 1844, Superintendent of the Bloomingdale Asylum. The Profession and the public are respectfully invited to attend.
SAMUEL ST. JOHN, M. D., Secretary of the Faculty.
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1862.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION—COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The annual oration before the Association will be delivered by D. TILDEN BROWN, M. D., (Class of 1844,) of New-York, at Dr. Packer's Church, corner of 22d-st. and 4th-av., on THURSDAY, March 13, at 7½ o'clock P. M., after the usual commencement exercises. The Alumni of the College are requested to assemble in the Lecture-room of the Church, at 7 o'clock. The annual meeting will be held at the residence of Prof. Clark, No. 30 East 21st-st., on FRIDAY, March 14, at 8 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH H. VEDDER, M. D., Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
NEW MILITARY BOOKS.
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A NEW SINGING BOOK FOR DAY SCHOOLS, called the DAY-SCHOOL BELL is now ready. It contains about 200 pages of choice Songs, Rounds, Catches, Duetts, Trios, Quartetts, and Choruses, many of them written expressly for this work, beside 32 pages of the Elements of Music. The Elements are so easy and progressive, that ordinary teachers will find themselves entirely successful in instructing even young scholars to sing correctly and scientifically, while the tunes and words embrace such a variety of lively, attractive and soul-stirring music and sentiments, that no trouble will be experienced in inducing all beginners to go on with zeal in acquiring skill in one of the most health-giving, beauty-improving, happiness-yielding and order-producing exercises of school life. In simplicity of its elements, in variety and adaptation of music, and in excellence and number of its songs, original, selected, and adapted, it claims by much to excel all competitors. It will be found to be the best book ever issued for Seminaries, Academies, and public Schools. A few sample pages of the Elements, Tunes and Songs, are given in a circular; send and get one. It is compiled by HORACE WATERS, Author of "Sabbath School Bells." Nos. 1 and 2, which have had the enormous sale of 655,000 copies. Prices, paper covers, 20 cents, $15 per 100; bound, 30 cents, $22 per 100; cloth bound, embossed gilt, 40 cents, $30 per 100. 25 copies furnished at the 100 price. Mailed free at the retail price.
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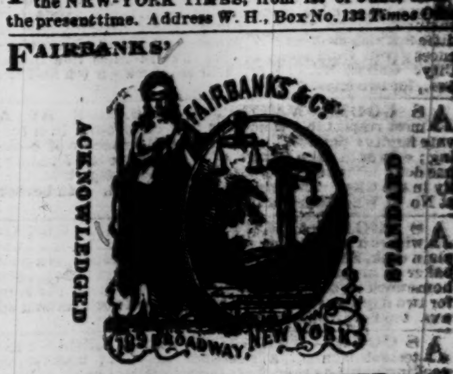

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There has been offered for sale by one John D. Park an article in general design quite the same, but executed on common stone plate, with the words "A. G. Bragg & Co." in the top of the circle, the word "Mexican" underneath, small and obscured by the smoke of the volcano, and the proprietor's name, D. S. Barnes, omitted from the bottle.
To manufacture or sell a counterfeit trade-mark is a criminal offence, and the undersigned will strictly enforce his rights civilly and criminally. Information in regard to the whereabouts of the said counterfeit Liniment will be thankfully received.
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AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist with the fine washing and ironing; best of testimonials can be produced. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S Servant's Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing and ironing; no objections to the country; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 122 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK.—WANTED, by two respectable young women, situations; one as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing; the other as first-class cook; have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 136 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Welch young woman, a situation as chambermaid, and will assist with the washing; has the best of City references. Call at No. 8 Greenwich-av., corner Christopher-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY AN obliging young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and assist with washing and ironing; has good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 382 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young girl as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or as waitress only; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 186 7th-av., near 23d st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Scotch Protestant girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to do fine washing, in a respectable private family. Call at No. 266 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; can give six years' reference from a late employer. Can be seen at No. 35 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., till engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid by a respectable Scotch girl; would assist with the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 281 West 28th-st., near 10th av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A COMPETENT person wants a situation as chambermaid, and to do fine washing, or as laundress. Also, a person as seamstress and lady's maid. Call at No. 197 East 9th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable person, as chambermaid or laundress; she thoroughly understands her business; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as chambermaid or laundress; has the best of City references. Call at No. 134 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and take care of children; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 87 East 32d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND PLAIN SEWER.—A Protestant young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or to take care of children. She can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 West 18th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; she understands all kinds of family sewing, or chambermaid and laundress; can make up ladies' fine silks and laces; is willing and obliging; has good City references; no objections to the country. Call at No. 96 West 20th-st., first floor, front room, near 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE, OR WOULD TRAVEL WITH A FAMILY.—Wanted, by an American young woman who speaks French fluently, a situation in the above capacity; is well disposed to please her employer; good references given. Inquire of A. M. SEE, No. 294 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; or attend as children's nurse and do plain family sewing. Can be seen for three days corner East 31st-st. and 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to take care of grown children; has good reference. Call at No. 128 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 1st floor, front room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing, or in taking care of children; good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 407 Hudson-st., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 193 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, has lived nine years in her last two places; has the best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 344 6th-av., in the rear, second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a very respectable Protestant young woman, a situation in the above capacity, in a private family. Best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 294 6th-av., near 23d-st. Inquire of A. M. SEE.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waitress; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 247 East 30th-st., near 2d-av., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as first-class waitress alone; has the very best of City references. Call at No. [illegible] West 33d-st., one door from 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl who lately came from England with a family, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; good reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 145 6th-av., in the millinery-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A Protestant girl wants a situation as above; is a good chambermaid and excellent waitress; is neat and tidy; has good City reference. Call at ACKERMAN & CONKLIN'S, No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or would like the care of children; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 West 26th-st., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid or waitress. Good City references from her last place. Call at No. 91 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, OF SOber, steady habits, desires to get a situation as cook; is an excellent cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; is neat and careful; can produce unexceptionable reference. Call for two days, if not suited, at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, over the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a respectable woman, who fully understands her business; soups, meats, poultry, game, desserts, and a little Spanish cooking; is an excellent baker; best references given from some of the first families now in the City. Call at No. 79 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A most respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; perfectly understands all branches of cooking; or would take charge of a house for the Summer; has done so for several years for the most respectcble family in the City. The best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 81 West 18th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a small private family; is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to do general housework; good City reference if required. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN AMERICAN PROtestant woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for 3 days at Mr. WHITE'S, No. 87 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business; French and English cooking in all its branches, soups, pastries and jellies; has lived with the best of families both in City and country. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 178 East 17th-st., Room No. 6.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches—soups, pastries, jellies, game; has the best of City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 20th-st., first floor, front room, 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as good cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; would assist in the washing, or would take a laundress' place in a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation as first-class cook; is an excellent baker; has the best City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen till suited, at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman who has lived nearly four years with her employer; she is an excellent washer and ironer, and exceedingly neat in her work. Inquire at No. 1,371 Broadway, near 38th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good baker; best of City reference. Apply at No. 402 6th-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation in a private family as first-class cook; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 224 9th-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, as cook in a hotel or first-class boarding-house; best of City references. Call for two days at No. [illegible] East 17th-st., 4th floor, front, Room No. 16.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK; has been three years in her last situation; can have the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 West 19th-st., six doors from the 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK in a private family; can do pastry or any kind of cooking. City or country. Good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 215 West 15th-st., from 10 to 6 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant Scotch woman, a situation as cook and to assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—WANTed, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation for herself and cousin, in one family—country preferred; one understands meats, poultry, game, and soups—the other as regular waitress and chambermaid; is a thorough parlor-maid; wages, $9 and $7. Call for two days at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble woman, a situation as cook; will assist in washing and ironing, or will do the washing of a small family; understands baking; best City references. Call for two days, at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d st., 2d floor, front room

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED. A SITUATION BY A young Protestant woman as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; country preferred; good City and country references. Call for two days, at No. 201 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear, second floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT person, a situation as cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, in a private family. Apply at No. 47 Church-st., South Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, situations by two respectable women; one as experienced cook, who thoroughly understands her business; is willing to assist in washing if required; good City reference. Also, a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; can give good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 202 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by two colored girls, lately from the South; both understand their work thoroughly. Can be seen for two days at No. 215 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats, poultry, pastry, soups and game; is a thorough laundress; wages, $8. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., or send a note.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS—A PROTESTant girl wishes a situation as cook and laundress. Understands her business perfectly. Has good city reference. Call at No. 10 Hammond-st.

AS COOK AND TO ASSIST IN WASHING AND IRONING.—Wanted, by an English woman, a situation in a private family in the above capacity. Best of reference given. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av. Inquire of A. M. SEE.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer; is a very good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; can give the very best of City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 267 West 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation to cook, wash and iron: no objections to do the housework of a small family: good City reference. Call at No. 62½ West Washington-place for two days; is a good washer and ironer.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is perfectly willing and obliging; best of City reference given. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a very excellent girl, a situation to cook, wash and iron. Is sober, honest, and fully capable. Call at the Institute, 34th-st. and 6th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, BY AN EXperienced dressmaker, work in a private family, by the day, week or month; cannot be excelled in cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses. Can be seen all the week at No. 282 7th-av., 3d floor.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes to go out by the day or week as dressmaker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; reference given. Call at No. 235 West 26th-st., near 9th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation by a young woman to go in the country; is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; can milk and make butter if required; wages not so much of an object. Call at the Institute, 97 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY a respectable girl, a situation to do the general house work of a small family; is a good washer and ironer, and good plain cook; she is a competent person, and fully confident of giving satisfaction. Call at No. 134½ Ludlow-st., up stairs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable Protestant girl wants a situation to do general housework; has good City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 190 West 20th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT lady's maid and first-class French hair-dresser and dressmaker wishes a situation in a first-class French, English or American family; she cuts and fits ladies and children's dresses; good City references. Apply, for two days, at No. 51 6th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid; is a competent seamstress and hair dresser; fully understands her business; best of City reference given. Call at No. 155 East 26th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a most competent person a situation as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressmaking, hairdressing, millinery, if required, and doing up laces; all the requisites belonging to a lady's toilet; is accustomed to travel. Address, by note, G. H. W., 331 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant woman, a situation as laundress; perfectly understands fine washing and French fluting; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country; can be seen for three days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a young woman, as laundress or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her work and French fluting; has the best of City references from her last employers. Can be seen for two days, at 247 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable girl as laundress or chambermaid, and assist with the washing and ironing; has City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 69 3d-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A very competent young woman, with good City reference, wants a situation as above; is a first rate washer and ironer; understands doing up ladies' dresses, does plain fluting, &c., and is a good chambermaid. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take care of an infant or children, or would like a situation as chambermaid and plain seamstress; is a neat sewer; can be seen at her former employers, where she has lived five years and a half; can be well recommended from them, and other respectable families in the City. Call or address at No. 314 West 22d-st., low basement house, as there are two houses of the same number in the same block.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse by an English Protestant woman, who has been accustomed to the care and management of young children; fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant or nursery; can give the highest testimonials as to character and capability from her employer, where she has lived a number of years. Can be seen at No. 480 3d-av., near 35th-st.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman, with first-class reference, wants a situation as above, or would do some sewing; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from one month old. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, without incumbrance, desires a situation as nurse; is thoroughly competent to take charge of an infant or small children, and has unexceptionable City and country reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., for one week.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as infant's nurse; is capable of taking the entire care of an infant from its birth; would wait on an invalid lady; is capable; is a good seamstress if wanted. Reference given. Apply at No. 232 6th-av., near 15th-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, AS NURSE, A MIDDLE-aged English Protestant, with first-class recommendations, to take charge of an infant and three children. Apply by letter to E. A., Box No. 135 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant woman, accustomed to the care of children and capable of taking the entire charge of an infant. Can be seen at No. 16 Jones-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; has got seven years' reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 115 West 16th-st.

AS NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH WOman would like to travel with a lady as child's nurse, or with an invalid. Call at No. 2 Laurens-st., second door out of Canal. To be seen for three days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse. Can be seen where she is now living, No. 14 East 17th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—A REspectable young woman wishes a situation as nurse and chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress. No objection to assist in the washing. Good reference can be given. Call at No. 260 Jay-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—WANTed by a lady for an English girl, a situation in Brooklyn or New-York, as nurse or to do plain sewing. Apply in De Kalb-avenue, the third house above Adelphi-st., for two days. The very best of references given.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can produce the best of City reference from her last employers; is willing to travel. Call at No. 69 West 42d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by an English Protestant young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take charge of an infant; no objection to travel; six years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at her former employer's, No. 735 Broadway, Astor-place Hotel. Room No. 2.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands cutting and fitting Misses' and children's dresses; has no objection to the country or to travel. Can be seen for two days in the dry goods store, No. 400 2d-av., and has the best of reference.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a South American young woman, a place as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; no objection to go in the country; best City reference. Apply at No. 211 East 13th-st., near 1st-av., second story, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; or as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 132 West 11th-st., near 6th-av.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—AN AMERICAN young woman wishes a situation as nurse; is kind and obliging, and competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; or would take care of an old or invalid lady; is a neat plain sewer; has no objection to travel; can give the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 359 6th-av., near 22d-st.; ring private door next to the jeweler's.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION in a private family as seamstress; is a competent person of long experience in all kinds of family sewing; she understands dressmaking and boys' clothing; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent person, as seamstress and to take care of children; understands working on boys' clothes; has lived for some years in her last place. City references. Apply at No. 85 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., or address E. D., Madison-square Post-office.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A WOMAN WANTS A situation as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and do all kinds of family sewing and chamberwork, and assist with children; good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 75 West 17th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WISHES to engage with a private family, by the month or week, to make infants' clothing, ladies' under-clothing, shirts; cut and baste for a machine. Has the best of City and country reference. Address No. 211 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., top room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WISHES a situation as seamstress and to take care of children; can embroider in the neatest manner, or would do chamberwork; can give good City reference. Can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, a situation as competent seamstress or as lady's maid and seamstress; the best of reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 103 Lewis-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS—CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to secure situations for a French seamstress, a chambermaid, and a waitress, each being perfectly conversant with the departments. Apply No. 70 Union-place, until Friday, 14th inst.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND DRESSMAKER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as seamstress and dressmaker; she can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of family sewing; she thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 587 1st-av., one door from 34th-st., for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—WANTed, by a respectable woman, a situation as seamstress and to take care of children; can do all kinds of family sewing; best City reference. Can be seen for the week at No. 120 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble young woman, a situation as competent waitress; no objections to the country; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 61 East 22d-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had; the proprietor, E. Carroll, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. N. B.—Also on hand small girls, and girls lately landed.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHolic, in great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including German, French, Scotch, Irish and English, may be found at Clinton Hall Employment Society, formerly Bible House, on Astor-place, near Broadway. German, French and Italian languages spoken.

WASHING WANTED.—A LAUNDRESS WHO has lived in the best families in the City, wishes to obtain washing at her own residence; will do family or gentlemen's washing in the neatest manner; the best of reference. Call at No. 234 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., top floor.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants will find the largest old established institute at the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, English, Irish, American and Protestant women. Mrs. FLOYD in attendance. Good places always ready. Protestants always ready.

TO INVALIDS.—A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH woman, of probity and experience, wishes a situation as monthly nurse or to wait upon an invalid of either sex. Reference from the first doctors in the City. Apply to Mrs. NICHOLS, No. 107 East 13th-st.

SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 240 GRAND-st., near Bowery—19 years established. Honest, capable and worthy servants, for City or country—Irish, German, American, &c. N. B.—All orders left to my care are faithfully attended to. ISAIAH WATTS.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wishes to obtain a situation as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses in all its branches; he is an excellent groom and a good driver; he can give one year of first-class City and country reference as to character and capability. He can be seen at Mr. James Disney's saddlery-store, No. 60 East 14th-st., or address a note to D. B., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant married man, a situation as coachman and assist in the garden; is willing to make himself useful; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good driver; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for three days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS coachman or groom, by a sober and steady young man; has lived nine years in one place; has no objection to the country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; has the best of City reference, and understands the care of fast horses. Address M. D., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY A thoroughly competent Englishman, with testimonials from his only employer in this country, with whom he lived five years. Inquire of Messrs. BREWSTER & CO., coachmakers, corner of Broome and Mott sts., to whom he also refers; no objections to go to the country. Call for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman, by a married man—no children; is a good groom and careful driver; is also a first-class farmer; has had several years' experience in both; has the best reference from his last and former employers. Address, until engaged, R. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a married man; would have no objection to take charge of a small garden; a short distance in the country preferred; can give the best City reference from his last employer. Address K. N., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a single man of long experience in this City; can produce the most satisfactory City reference for capability, sobriety and honesty, from his last employer, also from his previous employers. Address J. D., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, as coachman and groom; will be willing and obliging; understands his business in all its branches. Can be seen at his present employer's, who is leaving for Europe on the 1st of April. Address T. B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a Protestant man; understands his business, and is willing to do it; best of City reference from his last employer; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 66 University-place, Graham's saddlery store.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY AN EXPErienced and reliable man, a situation as coachman, (single man, English;) City references. Address T. T., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, or to Mr. COXHEAD, No. 1,099 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a married man, a Scotchman, who understands his business perfectly; can give the best reference. Call on, or address X. Y., at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single man, who has lived with some of the best families in this City; the best of references will be given. Call, or apply by note, to A. F. D., No. 18 Lexington-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an Englishman as coachman; no objection to the country; satisfactory reference given. Address COACHMAN, No. 19 Lexington-av., or can be seen at the above.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant coachman, with three years' first-class City reference. Call at No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Situations wanted by a man and wife; (no incumbrance) the man as coachman and gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is also a good vegetable gardener; the woman as first-class seamstress or chambermaid; both are honest and trustworthy, as their references will verify; wages moderate. Call or address J. F., No. 78 Watts-st., near Canal, for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a sober, steady man, as coachman or plain gardener; understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables; is a good groom and careful driver; can be well recommended from his last place; can make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Address R. F., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a man who understands his business; can give the best of City reference as to honesty and sobriety; can take charge of a gentleman's place. Address QUENCEY, Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation as coachman and gardener by a young man who understands his business; can give the best of City reference from his last place. Address P. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a young Englishman of long experience in London and New-York; is a thorough groom and careful driver; has two years' reference from his last employer in this City; is strictly sober, honest and obliging; has had care of some of the most stylish turn-outs in this City. Address A. B., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, for three days, or No. 435 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a single man, as coachman and groom; no objections to do garden work if required; understands the care of horses, and is a good driver; good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man, a situation as coachman or groom; no objection to go to the country; understands his business thoroughly. Address, for two days, THOMAS, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation by a young German man as coachman or groom; understands his business thoroughly; good country references. Address, for two days, A. K., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS clerk, by an active, intelligent man, where he can make himself generally useful; has been several years employed in business houses; writes a good hand, and understands accounts. Good City reference given. Address S, D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A married man, who has had a thorough knowledge of farming from his youth; has had many years' experience in this country also; is capable in every respect to manage a farm to the satisfaction of any one who will employ him; is a Protestant; the best of City and country reference. Address J. L., Box No. 191 *Times* Office, this week.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS farmer, by a Scotchman, a married man; has a thorough knowledge of all his business; understands the raising and management of all kinds of stock; can give the best of reference. Call or address FARMER, at Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., N. Y.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A single man; thoroughly understands all kinds of farming work, and is a good vegetable gardener; fully understands the care and management of horses; he is willing and obliging; his last employer can be seen. Address P. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS farmer or gardener, has six years' experience in the business, and can give first-class references; is a married man with a small family. Address M. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTAble married man, a situation as farmer; understands all kinds of farming and gardening, and the care of cattle; would be willing to make himself generally useful. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 381 East 10th-st.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN, A PROTESTant, wants a situation; understands everything about cattle and horses; the best of reference from his last employer. For further information address B, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation by a young man as above, who is willing to make himself generally useful; good references given. Address J. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—A young man (American) wishes a situation; undrstands farming and vegetable gardening thoroughly; also the care and management of stock; can milk and is willing to make himself generally useful. Call or address FARMER, No. 97 4th-av.

AS FARMER OR GARDENER.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands farming in all its branches; is a good gardener; has the best of reference from his last employer as to capability and integrity. Address S. D., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS FARMER, GARDENER AND FLORIST.—A well-qualified Scotchman wants engagement as farmer, gardener and florist on a first-class place Wife will attend dairy and poultry. Apply to the Editor of the *Horticulturist*, No. 37 Park-row.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED A SITUATION, as head gardener, by a steady active married man, without incumbrance, who has practiced gardening from a boy in the old country, and for the last ten years in this country has had the care of hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, fruit and vegetable garden in his last situation, which he filled for three years, and took premiums in fruits, flowers and vegetables; is a Protestant; can be highly recommended. Address J. J., Box No. 200, or to A. BRIDGEMAN, No. 876 Broadway, N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its different branches; good vegetable grower; understands the proper care of a greenhouse, graperies, &c., together with the laying out of ornamental grounds, approaches, and serpentine walks and flower grounds; City reference for last six years. Any parties in want of such a person will address C. F., No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, (native of Scotland;) seven years in his last situation; long practice in forcing grapes, the cure of green and hothouse plants, raising of vegetables and out-door fruits, laying out new grounds, &c., &c.; his wife would take charge of a dairy, having seven years' practice in our last situation; best of references given. Address SCOTCH GARDENER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a married man of no family; the man is a first-class gardener, well understands the management of green-house, hot or cold grapery, as well as the cultivation of fruit, flowers and vegetables; has 12 years' experience in this country; his wife is a good cook, washer and ironer; both can be well recommended. Address GARDENER, Box No. 211, *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY an industrious, trustworthy, married man, without children, who thoroughly understands the culture of fruit, flowers, and vegetable gardens; also care of green-house plants, grapery, &c.; has several years reference from his last place for industry, sobriety and capability. Address, for three days, J. C., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, or personally, L. H. MEYERS, Esq., No. 76 Beaver-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIenced gardener, a situation, who understands in particular the forcing of all kinds of fruits, &c., in the highest perfection; also, laying out grounds and everything connected with his line of business; the advertiser is married; he would take charge of a farm, if required. The very best of City reference can be given. Address. M. W. D., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a married man, without any incumbrance; understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and liability; both hot and cold grapery; his wife would take cooking in a small family. Address E. H., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, or No. 12 Washington st.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a practical gardener, who thoroughly understands the treatment of hot-house and green-house, stove and orchideous plants, hot and cold graperies, laying and improving grounds; can produce the best of country and City reference. For further particulars can refer to his last employer. Address R. T., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man who understands his business in all its branches—fruits, flowers and vegetables; is a first-rate grape grower and florist, and can be highly recommended; no objection to take charge of the farm if desired; is a married man. Address A. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man; can take charge of greenhouse graperies, flowers and vegetable; understands laying out grounds and farming, and taking care of a gentleman's place in general. Address M. C., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, or No. 74 Grand-st., up-stairs, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a first-class man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its different branches; the woman is a first-class cook if required; no incumbrance; has six years' City reference. Any parties in want of such persons may address P. F., No. 15 John-st., N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION AS GARDENER wanted, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, greenhouse, fruits, flowers, vegetables, &c.; can come well recommended from his last employer. Address A. W., Box No. 203 *Times* Office

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A married man; has no family; is a good vegetable raiser; understands hot and cold frames, cold graperies, out-door flowers; will be willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address, for three days, J. H., at Mr. Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a competent man; understands his business in all the various branches of horticulture; is a first-class grape-grower; refers to his last employer, where he has lived several years. Address T. M., Box No. 2,022, Post-office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by an Englishman, unmarried, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give satisfactory references as to character and abilities. Address T. H., at Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable German, a situation as gardener, and to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; has the best of references. Inquire at No. 60 West Broadway, Room No. 15.

AS GARDENER.—THE ADVERTISER WISHES a situation as gardener; is a Protestant married man, with a small family; is a thorough gardener—a worker and not a talker—sober and obliging. Address note or call on M. X. HARMONY, No. 7 Bowling-green.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a young Scotchman on a small country seat, or as assistant on a first-class place; has had considerable experience, and can produce the best of references. Address ALEXANDER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a married man, a German Protestant, as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business; he refers to his last employer, F. Marquand, Esq., No. 17 East 14th-st. Call, or address D., No. 15 John-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG married German, a situation as a first-class gardener; understands his business thoroughly; best country references. Address R. D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER, &c.—OPEN FOR ENGAGEment, a first-class gardener, and a thorough business man. His wife will attend dairy and poultry. Apply to C. M. SAXTON, No. 25 Park-row.

PRUNING AND GARDENING DONE ON the most liberal terms by a first-class gardener, who has filled some of the best situations; greenhouses attended to; flower gardens laid out in great style. T. LANGAN, No. 16 East 31st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, 21 years of age, as gardener; is a good gardener, and keeps a place in satisfactory order in all respects; understands the laying out of new grounds and planting trees; has the best of reference. Any person wanting such a man may address A. O., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A SINGLE GERMAN gardener, who speaks English and has good recommendations, would like to get a situation in a respectable family; can attend to a horse or cows. Inquire at No. 313 5th-st., in the beer saloon.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, a situation as gardener and coachman, by a married man, without incumbrance; is a first-class vegetable gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a careful driver; can give the best of reference as to character, sobriety and industry. Address J. Y., Box No. 194 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation by a sober, steady man, as gardener and coachman; understands the raising of vegetables well, and is a careful, safe family driver; can milk also; is civil and obliging, and has good reference; up the North River preferred. Address GARDENER, Box No. 1[illegible]9 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTed, by a single man, who thoroughly understands both branches; is willing and obliging, and will make himself generally useful; best of City reference from last employer. Address GARDENER, Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—A SITUation wanted by a married man as gardener and farmer; he thoroughly understands his business, greenhouse, graperies, vegetables and farming of all kinds; his wife is capable of taking care of dairy and poultry; both honest and industrious; has the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 169 West 25th-st., near 6th-av.

AS GARDENER OR FARMER.—WANTED, a first-class gardener's or farmer's situation, by a Scotchman, a married man; has taken charge of one of the largest establishments in this country for the past ten years. Unquestionable reference given as to capability, &c. Address J. W. D., Box 199 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Open for engagement, a reliable and trustworthy Scotchman, capable to take charge as a whole, and keep a first-class place in good order. Address KATHNESS, No. 26 Catherine-st., corner of Henry-st., New-York, or Box No. 134 *Times* Office, till March 10.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A competent man, as waiter in a private family; has no objection to the country; has good City reference, and well recommended from his last situation. Call, or address W, for two days, at Corwin's grocery, corner of 20th st. and Broadway.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A COLORED man, a situation as waiter, either public or private; understands his business thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 8 Lispenard-st.

BY A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED, A COACHman and laundress' situation, by a Protestant man and wife; or as coachman and chambermaid. Can give seven years' reference in this City. Have lived with the best families in this City. The man understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver, as will be seen by his references; or would take a coachman's situation. No objection to City or country. Can be seen by addressing M. Y., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days; will receive strict attention.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG MAN, an American by birth, desires employment at any respectable business that will enable him to obtain an honest living; is a carpenter by trade, but has lost all his tools by fire; has also worked a great deal at house painting; is a good scholar, and would assist at any mercantile or mechanical business, or, in fact, anything that offers. Compensation not so much an object as a permanent situation. Best City references given if required. Address JOHN, Box No. 147 *Times* Office, until engaged.

TO PRACTICING ATTORNEYS.—A YOUNG man, soon to be admitted to the bar, desires a situation in a lawyer's office. Salary not so much an object as a good opportunity of acquiring professional knowledge. He is accustomed to work, and prepared to give his whole time to his employer's interest. References unexceptionable. Address LAW STUDENT, office of *Legal Intelligencer*, Philadelphia, Penn.

TO FARMERS AND OWNERS OF COUNTRY SEATS.—A young man, of New-England birth and habits, of experience in mixed husbandry and market gardening, well acquainted with glass culture, desires a situation as working foreman in either branch; is a good accountant; can conduct general business and correspondence. Address GEORGE HENRY, Hallowell, Maine.

TO JOB PRINTERS.—A FIRST-CLASS COMpositor, of experience, having been out of the job printing department for some years, wishes to qualify with a competent party, at reduced wages; will be an acquisition to a person who can appreciate industry, sobriety and honesty. Address B. A. H., Box 112 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN of 26, in any capacity by which he would be enabled to earn an honest livelihood; is a fair penman, active, and willing to make himself generally useful; no objection to leaving the City; would prefer a position in a mercantile house down town. Address M. E. F., Box No. 217 *Times* Office, New-York City.

AS MAN AND WIFE.—A RESPECTABLE ENGlishman, with his wife, desire situations in City or country; the man is a good coachman and gardener; perfectly willing to make himself generally useful; the woman an excellent down-stairs domestic; they are well recommended. Apply at No. 378 6th av.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION, IN some mercantile house, by a young man, who is a good penman and a competent bookkeeper, correspondent and entry clerk. Satisfactory reference given. Address ANSON, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-aged American woman as housekeeper, one thoroughly acquainted with the business, and to take charge of the family, willing to go in the country. Apply, with testimonials, to BOOKHAM & BEDELL, No. 307 4th-av.

A LAD.—WANTED, IN A LARGE DRY GOODS commission house, a lad of about fifteen years of age, (who resides with his parents in the City;) must write a good hand, and be quick and accurate at figures. Address in own handwriting, with references, Box No. 845 Post-office, New-York.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SALESMAN IN a wholesale clothing house; one who has had experience and can command a near-by cash and short-time trade. Address H., Box No. 4,109 Post-office, with name and references.

FARM LABORERS.—TWO FIRST-CLASS Protestant laborers wanted. None but single men with best of references need apply, at No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 13.

BOY WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT LAD IN A jobbing store. Address Box No. 2,678, Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FURNISHED or unfurnished, can be had with good board on moderate terms, in a family where there are but few boarders; about three minutes' walk from 3d or 4th av. cars. Apply to Mrs. SUTTON, at the second brick house west of 4th-av., in 87th-st., Yorkville.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen who would like to be in a plain, quiet family, may find accommodations at No. 129 East 32d-st., from the 1st of April. A basement room to let as an office if desired.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely furnished second floor, separately or together, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE SMALL ROOMS to let, with breakfast, in a private family, at No. 16 West 19th-st. References exchanged.

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY.—A GENTLEman and wife wish, in a first-class house, with few boarders—private house preferred—a suite of rooms or parlor and bedroom, on the second floor, with board. The table must be fine, and bath-room and water-closet with rooms. Location, 5th and 7th avs., 10th and 40th sts. References exchanged. Address Box No. 1,295 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHes to obtain board and lodging in some family who have a room to spare. Board not to exceed $2 50 per week, as her circumstances are limited. She will be absent from the house the whole of the day and evening, except at meal-times. Location between 3d and 4th avs., and 27th and 23d sts. Best of references given. Answer by note directed to H. L., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

DESIRABLE APARTMENTS.—A SMALL family, permanently located, 29th-st., near Broadway, would rent, with board, four pleasant rooms, second story, to a family of three adults, from April 1. Price $30 per week. Persons who respect the Sabbath preferred. Address Box No. 2,607 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED, ON BROOKLYN Heights—near the Wall-st. Ferry—in some respectable private family, for a navy officer and his wife, where they will be the only boarders. Address room No. 113 Mansion House, Brooklyn.

15 EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av. Handsomely furnished rooms, in suites or singly, to let to gentlemen or to families, with or without meals; house has all the modern improvements.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM ON THE SECond floor to let, with board, in a private family; hot and cold water, bath room, &c., on same floor; also, back parlor. Address Box No. 2,496 Post-office, or apply at No. 199 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, with board; also single rooms, in the first-class house No. 26 14th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place. References exchanged.

TWO ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, ON the fourth floor of No. 52 East 16th-st., near Irving-place. References exchanged.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,

Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers. No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON 11TH INST., TWO 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, one (No. 18,595) for $50, and one (No. 48,055) for $100. The above reward will be paid for their recovery, at the office of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, No. 16 Nassau-st., corner Pine.

DRY GOODS.

A NOVELTY.

FLOUNCED ROBES WITH SHAWLS TO MATCH.
THE DRESS AND SHAWL FOR $3 50.
Foulard Silk..........50 cents per yard.
Grisailles, one yard wide..........60 cents per yard.
Will be opened on MONDAY, 10th inst.,
At LEGRAIN'S,
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.
ALSO,
RICH EMBROIDERED PLAIN HANDKERCHIEFS, the balance of an Importer's stock, 50 per cent. under regular prices.
BLACK THREAD VEILS. FROM $2 50,
and a fine choice of French Linen Cambric Sets.
LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley-place.

359 FROM AUCTION. **359**
LACE CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
MUSLIN BORDERS,
NOTTINGHAM LACE, PIECE LACE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT No. 359 BROADWAY,
G. L. & J. B. KELTY.

BARGAINS
FROM
AUCTION.
JOHN D. LEWIS

SINCE THE GREAT REDUCTION IN EXPENSES
DRY GOODS
Will be sold at a less profit than ever,
AT
NO. 101 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.
BARGAINS DAILY FROM ALL THE CASH AUCTION AND FORCED SALES,
To which the attention of every close buyer is called before he spends his money elsewhere.
TALENT AND LIFE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE STORE.

The firm of LEWIS, HAVILAND & CO., No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York, having dissolved on the 31st day of December, 1861, J. D. LEWIS, the senior member of the firm, wishes to announce to his friends and the patrons of his late firm that he intends continuing his original style of doing business—buying and selling fine and domestic goods at a small advance for cash, at the old stand.

ALL NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS WILL BE PICKED UP THROUGH THE SEASON, WHENEVER THEY CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP.

Mr. LEWIS is also happy to be able to state, that in taking a new lease upon the old stand, and dissolving his business relations with his two partners, Mr. Haviland and Mr. Lindsley, he has reduced his expenses between $8,000 and $10,000 a year, which amount he is willing to distribute among his customers during the coming season in a reduction of profits.

In addition to a large stock of goods, bought at LAST FALL'S CASH AUCTIONS, to commence the Spring trade with.

J. D. LEWIS HAS ON HAND A GOOD STOCK of the celebrated brand of "NEW BROOM BLACK SILK," which is admitted by all merchants to excel any other Silk for beauty of lustre, wear and cheapness in this country.

THIS BRAND OF SILK IS CONTROLLED BY MR. LEWIS, AND IS NOT SOLD BY ANY OTHER HOUSE.

PRICE 77½ CENTS AND UPWARDS.
150 pieces Black Silk Moire Antique, 50 cents, cost $1.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
BROWN AND BLEACHED GOODS,
PRINTS, TICKS, &c.,
AND THE BEST STOCK OF LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS

In this market—all of which will be sold at prices that WILL DEFY ALL COMPETITION!

AS MR. LEWIS DID ALL THE BUYING and gave all the credits in his old firm, his customers will find no change in either of these departments, except, if possible, he will give the buying more particular attention now than ever.

GOODS WELL BOUGHT ALL AGREE IN SAYING ARE HALF SOLD. To prove this fact, Mr. LEWIS five years ago, established in his present store the system of buying and selling fine goods for cash, and last year he sold the largest amount of goods ever sold by any Cash Jobbing House in America, proving his system of SMALL PROFITS, GOOD VALUE AND QUICK SALES.

To be decidedly the most agreeable one to all merchants.
LAST YEAR'S PRICES WILL BE BEATEN THIS.
In consequence of the great reduction in expenses.
CALL AND NOTE THE PRICES,
Now that the expenses are light, and you are sure to buy before you leave the store.
All orders will be filled with the usual promptness and care. Don't buy until you call.

J. D. LEWIS,
(Late of the firm of LEWIS, HAVILAND & CO.,)
No. 101 Chambers-st., corner of Church-st.

N. B.—J. D. LEWIS has associated with himself as a partner ARTHUR M. COCK, the former book-keeper and cashier of Lewis, Haviland & Co., under the new firm name of J. D. LEWIS & CO.

LINEN GOODS
AT
RETAIL.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 BROADWAY,
Will continue during this week to sell a large stock of linen goods, the whole being part of a
BANKRUPT STOCK,
Transferred to them for immediate sale, and consisting of
Linen Sheetings, from 50c. to $1.
Pillow Linen, from 25c. to 50c.
Richardson's and other Shirting Linens, 25c. and upwards.
Table Damask, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Towels, &c., &c.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

MME. F. PINCHON,
Having returned from Paris,
WILL EXHIBIT
On WEDNESDAY, March 12,
THE SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS,
In DRESSES and DRESS GOODS,
To which she invites the attention of her customers.
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

LEBOUTILLIER BROTHERS HAVE REmoved (to occupy during the rebuilding of their store) to
NO. 447 BROADWAY,
Between Howard and Grand sts.,
And they invite attention to a very large assortment of
NEW DRESS GOODS,
including Silks in small checks, figures and plain colors.
BLACK SILKS of very superior makes.
DELAINES, Printed and Plain.
POILE DE CHEVRES, MOSAMBIQUES,
GRAY GOODS, GINGHAMS, FRENCH PRINTS,
ENGLISH PRINTS, &c.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
DOMESTICS—A large assortment at low prices.
Also,
SHAWLS, in great variety for the Spring.
NO. 447 BROADWAY.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies' dollar kid gloves for 63c., (by mail 69c.,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

ZEPHYR WORSTED FROM 12½ CENTS Stocking Yarn, 75 cents; nice fitting Corsets, 75 cents; Skirts, 50 cents. best steel; ladies' Under-garments, Combs, Brushes, fancy goods and small wares. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves, English and German Hosiery, Werley's Paris Corsets, cheap, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COUNTRY DRY GOODS STORE FOR SALE,

On the line of the Hudson River, within 30 miles of New-York City; a well-established business; central location; low rent, and well-selected stock of about $7,000 to $8,000. Terms will be made easy to a responsible party. Address with name and references, Box No. 251 Post-office.

$500.—STORE TO LET IN THE VILLAGE of Tarrytown, and a portion of stock for sale; a good chance for a cash trade. Apply to ALCOTT & EMMONS, No. 154 West-st., or of A. M. SEE, No. 294 4th-av.

FOR SALE—BRICK FACTORY, 25X50, THREE stories, with engine, boiler and shafting, 10-horse power, on 113th-st., near 3d-av., Harlem. Inquire next door, or at No. 161 Chambers-st.

DRUG-STORE TO RENT—AN OLD STAND on Main-st., in the village of Peekskill. For terms, inquire of J. B. MILLS, Real Estate Agent, Peekskill.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail; the largest stock in the City; suites $30 and upwards; also, solid walnut suites, mattresses, paillasses, &c. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained solid walnut and oak sets. Suites at $20 and upward. Mattresses, spring beds, &c. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers. No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE in all colors, of warranted manufacture; also solid chesnut chamber suites, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 369 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, LIBRARIES, bought for ready money, at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

REMOVALS.

NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE REMOVED to No. 623 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts. M. & A. MYERS & CO.

SAPONACEOUS TOOTH-POWDER.

Made by F. S. Cleaver. Prepared from pure white soap, as recommended by Dr. Bowditch, being the only dentrifice calculated to preserve and thoroughly cleanse the teeth. Sold by drug and fancy stores everywhere. Wholesale depôt, Nos. 31 and 33 Dey-st. J. C. ROYSTON.

A CARD.—JAMES OLIPHANT, FOR MANY years foreman at Smith Brothers, No. 122 Fulton-st., has opened at No. 31 Park-row, Lovejoy's Hotel, where he will conduct the merchant tailoring in all its branches. Army and Navy uniforms got up in the best style and shortest notice.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY NOTES AND
AMERICAN GOLD AND SILVER
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 247 Broadway, corner Murray-st.
No. 76 Wall, corner Pearl-st.

THOMAS DENNY & CO.,
No. 8 JAUNCEY-COURT—No. 39 WALL-ST.,
Buy and sell on commission Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities at the BOARD OF BROKERS, for cash or on time. Orders by mail or otherwise will receive prompt attention. Our Annual Financial Circular furnished gratuitously on application.

OSWEGO STARCH FACTORY STOCK.
FOR SALE, 40 SHARES OF THE ABOVE STOCK, in lots to suit purchasers.
Apply to E. R. KELLOGG,
No. 90 Beaver-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.—BONDHOLDERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO, THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, THE OHIO AND INDIANA, AND THE FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—Holders of First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company, and the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not heretofore deposited their bonds with John Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st., under the plan of reorganization, are again notified to do so on or before the 1st day of April next, or they will be excluded from its benefits.

Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of the same Companies, or Construction Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, who have not already deposited their bonds as above, are notified to make application to the Purchasing Committee, at my office, No. 52 Wall-st., to be admitted to the benefits of said reorganization, on or before the same day, or be excluded therefrom.—March 7, 1862. J. F. D. LANIER,
Chairman Purchasing Committee.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their office in New-York, this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per Share, upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 10th day of March, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London: and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at the rate of four shillings and two pence sterling to the dollar.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 1st March next, and reopened on the 10th of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of Shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held at their office, Hunter's Point, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of April next, in conformity with the annexed by-law:

SECTION 1. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the choice of thirteen Directors, shall be held on the second Tuesday in April of each year, at the office of the Company, Hunter's Point, under the direction of three Inspectors.

The poll to be open from 12 o'clock at noon, and to be kept open until 2 o'clock P. M., and then closed.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 31st of March, and opened on the 9th of April.
WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Secretary.
HUNTER'S POINT, Feb. 22, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 11, 1862.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company held this day, the President, ALBERT WARD, Esq., expressed a desire to be relieved from the duties and responsibility of his position, and tendered his resignation to take effect on the 17th inst. In accordance with his request, his resignation was accepted, and J. MILTON SMITH, Esq., was unanimously elected President to fill the vacancy.
V. TILYOU, Secretary.

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7 30/100 UNITED STATES TREASURY NOTES. The coupon and registered bonds, and gold and silver, bought and sold at the best rates, by
F. P. JAMES & CO.,
No. 45 Wall-st.

GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND ALL issues of Government Bonds bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers and Dealers in Securities, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

CONTRACTOR'S CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT bought, sold and collected, by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., Bankers, Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC, UNION, PACIFIC AND COMMERCIAL Mutual Insurance Scrip wanted by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

DIVIDENDS.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders on demand.
JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a quarterly Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., payable on demand, at the office of the Treasurer, Park Fire Insurance Company, No. 237 Broadway, New-York City. J. W. BAKER,
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1862. Treasurer *pro tem.*

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 60 WALL-ST., N. Y., March 3, 1862.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS PER Share (ten per cent.,) from the earnings of the past six months will be paid to the Stockholders on demand at this Office. SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

IRON-CLAD STEAMERS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1862.

The Navy Department will, until the 24th of March next, receive propositions for the complete construction and equipment of iron-clad vessels for river, harbor and coast defense.

These vessels, with the exception of those for the Mississippi River and its tributaries, will be propelled by screws; those for the Mississippi River and tributaries may be propelled by paddle-wheels. The hulls will be either wholly of iron (which would be preferred) or of iron and wood combined, as the projectors may consider most suitable for the object proposed, but their sides and decks must be protected with an iron armature sufficient to resist the heaviest shot and shells.

The vessels for the Mississippi River and its tributaries are not to draw more than six feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of nine knots per hour in still water, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for six days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of not less than six eleven-inch guns.

The vessels for harbor defence are not to draw more than twelve feet water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of ten knots per hour in smooth water, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for seven days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of not less than from two to four eleven-inch guns.

The vessels for coast defence are not to draw more than twenty feet of water when fully equipped and armed, at which draft they are to be able to maintain a permanent speed of fifteen knots per hour at sea, and carry sufficient coal in the bunkers for twelve days' steaming at that speed. Their armament will consist of one or two fifteen or twenty-inch guns.

The guns of the vessels for harbor and coast defence are to train to all points of the compass without change in the vessel's position.

The propositions must state the number of vessels, subject to the election of the Department, which the party proposes to furnish complete in every respect, embracing armor-plating, steam-machinery and equipments of all kinds, ready for service, excepting only ordnance and ordnance stores and provisions; the proposition must be accompanied by descriptions, specifications, drawings, and models of such character that the work could be executed from them.

The place of delivery must be stated; the time within which the vessel or vessels are to be completed, and also the total sum to be paid for each.

It will be stipulated in the contract that one-fifth the total amount will be retained by the Government until sixty days after the reception of the vessel, in order to give it a trial, the remaining payments being made with due regard to the proper performance and progress of the work; the contract will also embrace forfeitures for failure to perform the conditions specified.

The bids must be accompanied by the guarantee required by law, that if a contract is awarded, it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract, will also be stated.

The Department will consider any other proposition that may be presented in which the draft of water abovenamed is not exceeded.

The Department will be at liberty to accept or reject any or all the propositions.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type superfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

TO BOOKBINDERS, BOOKSELLERS AND PRINTERS.—For sale cheap, two ruling machines, two cutting machines, two paging machines and two standing presses in good order; also, an assortment of first class blank books, leather, binding tools, materials, &c. Also, one font of small pica type, in good order.
ROBERT H. ELLIS, Assignee, No. 147 Fulton-st.

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING, AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

PRINTING—FROM A CARD TO A NEWSPAPER —At prices lower than ordinary rates.
NICHOLSON, No. 104 William-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned in the firm name of ABBATT & RATHBUN, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.
WM. D. ABBATT,
MILTON G. RATHBUN.
Dated March 1, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York. The firm name under which said partnership is to be conducted is ABBATT & RATHBUN. The general business to be transacted by the said partnership is the business of manufacturing, buying and selling clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods, and all things appertaining thereto. The said business is to be carried on in the City of New-York. The names of the general partners are Agnes Alice Abbatt, whose place of residence is the Town and County of Westchester, in the State of New-York, and Milton G. Rathbun, whose place of residence is the City, County and State of New-York. The name of the special partner is Alexander Stobo, whose place of residence is the township of Weehawken, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey. The amount of capital which the said Alexander Stobo, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock of the partnership, in cash, is five thousand dollars. The said partnership is to begin March 1, 1862, and to terminate Feb. 28, 1865.
AGNES A. ABBATT.
MILTON G. RATHBUN.
ALEXANDER STOBO.
Dated March 1, 1862. law6wW

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, under the style of ASHLEY & NORRIS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. O. D. ASHLEY is authorized to use the signature of the late firm in liquidation.
O. D. ASHLEY,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. JOHN B. NORRIS.

NOTICE.—O. D. ASHLEY will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 52 Exchange-place.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the style of LOCKWOOD & NORRIS, and will continue the Stock, Commission and Banking business, at No. 17 William-st.
ALFRED LOCKWOOD,
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862. JOHN B. NORRIS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of HALSEY & WASHBURN is this day dissolved, the time of limitation having expired; either party signing the name of the firm in liquidation.
STEPHEN R. HALSEY,
STEPHEN F. WASHBURN.
NEW-YORK, March 7, 1862.

The undersigned will continue the business of freighting grain, &c., between Albany and New-York. Barges and office at Bulkhead, foot of Charlton-st., North River.
S. R. HALSEY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing, under the name and firm of McKENZIE & O'HARA, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Alexander McKenzie is hereby authorized to collect all debts and claims due the said firm, and to sign the partnership name in liquidation. ALEX. McKENZIE,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1862. CHAS. H. O'HARA.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will continue the business of plumbing and gas-fitting, at the former place of business of McKENZIE & O'HARA, corner of Fourth and Greene sts., in the City of New-York.
ALEX. McKENZIE.

PERNAMBUCO, Brazil, Jan. 1, 1862.

MR. DANIEL M. ROLLINS IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm. Our Mr. H. H. Swift, as resident partner in the United States, has transferred his place of business from Boston to No. 80 South-st., New-York, where, having associated himself with Mr. Henry Forster Hitch, they, under the style of H. H. SWIFT & CO., will attend to all business appertaining to our firm. Mr. Edwin F. Adams will still continue to represent the firm in Boston.
HENRY FORSTER & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER, FRED. GERKER, FRED. STAAKE, and HENRY JORDON, trading as H. GERKER, SON & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the business of the late firm to be settled by HENRY GERKER, who is alone authorized to settle the same. Dated Philadelphia, March 10, 1862.
HENRY GERKER, FRED. STAAKE,
FRED. GERKER, HENRY JORDON.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of NORRIS & GREGG, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm will be used in liquidation. THOS. H. NORRIS,
NEW-YORK, March 6, 1862. CHARLES GREGG.
The subscriber will continue the business, as heretofore, at Nos. 62 and 64 Gold-st. CHARLES GREGG.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1862.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name and style of W. A. NUGENT and CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. WM. A. NUGENT will settle the business.
WM. A. NUGENT,
WM. W. DUSENBURY.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—IN PARTITION.—SARAH E. CLAYTON, by her next friend, THOMAS E. GARSON, against ANN YARRINGTON, GEORGE DAVIDSON, ROBERT T. DAVIDSON, CHARLES H. CLAYTON, GEORGE A. DAVIDSON, JACOB T. DAVIDSON, RALPH P. CRANDALL and ANN E. CRANDALL, his wife. In pursuance of the judgment entered in this action on the sixth day of January, 1862, the undersigned Referee, appointed by the Court, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, the premises mentioned in the said judgment, and therein described as follows, that is to say:

First—All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, situate in the City of New-York, and taken together, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the southeasterly corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Mott-street with the southerly side of Grand-street; running thence southerly along Mott-street eighty feet; thence easterly along land now or formerly of Charles Mooney forty-seven feet and one inch; thence northerly parallel with Mott-street and along land now or late of Stephen Van Rensselaer eighty feet to the southerly side of Grand-street; thence westerly along the southerly side of Grand-street forty-seven feet and one inch to the point of beginning, be the said dimensions more or less; the property above intended to be described being the premises now known as and by the numbers one hundred and forty (140) and one hundred and forty-two (142) Mott street, and two hundred and five (205) and two hundred and seven (207) Grand-street, in the City of New-York.

Second—All those four lots of land in said City, taken together, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street, distant three hundred feet westerly from the westerly side of the Tenth-avenue; thence running southerly parallel with Tenth-avenue one hundred feet and four inches, more or less; thence westerly one hundred feet; thence northerly one hundred feet and four inches, more or less, to the southerly side of Forty-sixth-street; thence easterly one hundred feet to the point of beginning; being now known as and by the numbers 330, 332, 334 and 336 West Forty-sixth-street in the City of New-York.

Third—All that piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate on the westerly side of the Bowery, in said City, and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of the Bowery, distant one hundred and three feet and seven inches southerly from the southwest corner of the Bowery and Broome-street; running thence westerly ninety-five feet; thence southerly twenty-six feet and one inch; thence easterly ninety-eight feet to the westerly line of the Bowery; thence northerly along the westerly line of the Bowery twenty-six feet and ten inches to the place of beginning; the lot above intended to be described being now known as and by the numbers one hundred and forty (140) and one hundred and forty and a half (140½) Bowery, in the City of New-York.

Fourth—All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in said City, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Elizabeth-street, distant one hundred and sixteen feet and six inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Elizabeth and Broome streets; thence easterly one hundred and four feet and nine inches; thence southerly twenty-five feet and seven inches; thence westerly one hundred and one feet and nine inches to the easterly line of Elizabeth-street; thence northerly along the easterly line of Elizabeth-street, twenty-six feet and four inches to the place of beginning; the premises above intended to be described being now known as number one hundred and fourteen (114) Elizabeth-street, in the City of New-York; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining.—New-York, Jan. 29, 1862. R. EMMET, Referee.
ALBERT CARDOZO, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.
JASPER E. CORNING, } Administrat's.
s18-law6mW JOHN E. PARSONS, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. VANSTAVOREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 58 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 7th day of December, 1861.
Dec.18-law6mW* EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SEVENTH COMPANY, NATIONAL GUARD, held at the armory, on Monday, March 10, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, We, the Seventh Company, National Guard, are called upon to record the death of our late beloved and esteemed commandant, JOHN MONROE, and to mourn with heartfelt sorrow the loss of one who has been so nearly connected with us; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we have lost in him one who, in a long connection and honorable career, through every grade of promotion with us, and with this Regiment, proved himself the model officer and the thorough soldier, unfaltering in the right, inflexible in his duty, unwavering in his determination and untiring in his energy.

Resolved, That not alone for the soldier do we mourn, but for the man, the companion and friend—one whose pure and truthful character, social and kindly qualities, friendly and faithful heart, bound him to us in ties of friendship which death cannot sever or the grave hide from our memory.

Resolved, That, in our own sorrow, we are able to appreciate and sympathize in the bereavement of his family, and to them tender this our too slight consolation in their hour of mourning; that the memory of his many virtues shall stimulate us to emulate him in the uprightness and fidelity of his life.
GEO. W. ELY, Chairman, }
JOHN H. W. KEMP, }
WILLIAM H. MONTANYE, } Committee
CHARLES C. BARNES, }
EUGENE H. POMEROY, }

COTTON SEED.—2,000 BUSHELS MISSISSIPPI and Tennessee upland cotton seed, suitable for planting, for sale by WM. J. DEWEY & CO., No. 95 Wall-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA,	CHINA.

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
ARABIA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, March 12.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 19.
CHINA, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Mar. 26.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 2.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, April 9.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, MARCH 29,
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
HENRY A. GADSDEN, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, March 29, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage, apply to
DAVID LINES,
Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail April 26.

FOR HAVANA.
THE SPANISH STEAMSHIP
LA CUBANA,
ILLARRAZABAL, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely, on
WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1862.
PASSAGE MONEY.

First Cabin	$60
Second Cabin	$30

For freight or passage apply to
SIMON DE VISSER,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE LIVERPOOL AND
LONDON PACKETS.
REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c.
PASSAGE TO OR FROM GREAT BRITAIN OR IRELAND, at the lowest rates, and DRAFTS, payable on demand anywhere throughout the UNITED KINGDOM, can be obtained as heretofore, at
TAPSCOTT & CO.'S, No. 86 South-st.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK	SATURDAY, March 15.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY, March 22.
GLASGOW	SATURDAY, March 29.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$38
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY, 29th March.	SATURDAY, 24th May.
SATURDAY, 26th April.	SATURDAY, 21st June.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling Green.

THE STEAMSHIP ROANOKE WILL leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock precisely, for Havana direct.
LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accomodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.

Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9.30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M.; for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PROFESSIONAL.

OCULIST AND AURIST.
Partial deafness, discharges from the ears, noises in the head, blindness, chronic inflammation, granulated lids, opacity of the cornea, dimness and weakness of sight, successfully treated by Dr. GRAVES. Consultation free, personally or by letter, at No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

DISEASED LIMBS.—DR. HUMBERT, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN, Room No. 22 Bible-house, will cure all kinds of diseased limbs, no matter how bad, or how long standing. Cases that have baffled the skill, and been given up as incurable, or condemned to be amputated, after being under the treatment of the most celebrated surgeons of Europe and America, are cured. Diseased limbs cured by contract. Examination fee, $5.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, for the purpose of considering the subject of the extension of Church-street to the Battery. All parties interested will please attend without notice.
CHAS. J. CHIPP, } Committee
F. J. A. BOOLE, } on
CHAS. H. HALL, } Streets.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

EXTENSION OF CHURCH-STREET.—All parties opposed to the extension of Church-st. will meet at No. 14 Vesey-st., up stairs, on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLE HORSE WANTED.—ANY PERSON having for sale a very superior saddle horse can hear of a purchaser by addressing W. S., Box No. 2,419 Post-office, giving full description, and where to be seen. No notice need be taken of this advertisement unless the horse has great beauty and style, and perfectly trained, gaited and bitted for the saddle.

WANTED—A LARGE-SIZED HORSE, MUST BE sound, strong, and in good condition, suitable for brewers' dray. Apply at SMITH & BROTHERS' brewery, 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., between 9 and 11 o'clock.

MEDICAL.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES.—Cures in a few hours the very worst case. Dr. RODMAN'S Specific Drops; price $1. The greatest remedy ever yet known, and contains no poisonous drugs. You can rely on this as a safe and sure cure. That is just what you want, and the Specific Drops alone will do it. Rodman, No. 300 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesemar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesemar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesemar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of being sickened with nauseous medicines. Triesemar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, or in $27 cases, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

THE MOST HIGHLY VALUED BLESSING OF LIFE SECURED.—One bottle of ZARTALISIMA B. OR NATURE'S INFALLIBLE RESTORATIVE, will convince the most incredulous of the wonderful reanimating powers of that most delightful cordial.

Constitutions relaxed, weakened or decayed in man or woman, are under the immediate influence of this Restorative; poverty of blood and emaciated limbs will, ere long, meet the happiest changes; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs covered with flesh firm and healthful.

Zartalisima B is pleasant to the sight, agreeable to the palate and exhilarating in its effects. It is inclosed in a neat case, thus rendering it conveniently portable to those desirous of carrying it in their pockets. Prepared and sold by the sole inventor and proprietor, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from McDougal-st.,) New-York, at $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.
DR. LAURIE'S LIFE PILLS.
Prepared from a plant that grows in the tea districts of China—a SPEEDY, PERMANENT and INFALLIBLE REMEDY for

NERVOUS DEBILITY,	TIC DOLOREAUX,
NEURALGIA,	ST. VITUS DANCE,
INDIGESTION,	LANGUOR,
IMPOTENCY,	LASSITUDE,
DISTRESSED SPIRITS,	HEADACHE,

And all diseases from impure blood and nervous derangement. $1 per box of 40 pills, or large ones of 100 for $2. Sent post-free anywhere, with full instructions, on receipt of remittance, and sold by GEO. BULPIN,
General Agent for the United States, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by E. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

READ, READ, READ.—A SAFE AND RELIABLE medicine, DR. CHAPMAN'S CELEBRATED COMPOUND CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, used with success for the last 35 years; an infallible cure for the croup; also the best medicine for influenza, colds, coughs, hoarseness, difficulty of breathing, pain in the chest, bleeding from the lungs, asthma, whooping-cough, consumption, etc. Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 42 Fulton-st., New-York, and by Druggists.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE of an invalid, published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

THE GREAT CURE FOR SECRET DISEASES—Cures slight cases in twelve hours. Dr. WARD'S Unfortunate's Friend, price $1. No remedy yet discovered performs so speedy and effective a cure, or consequently obtains such demand. Cure warranted, or money returned. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for [illegible] stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOPE CHAPEL.
NO. 720 BROADWAY.
GRAND MATINEE
THIS AFTERNOON,
at 3 o'clock.
Ladies, take your children
AROUND THE WORLD
on a
WHALING VOYAGE.
They will never forget it.
FOR SIX MONTHS,
FOR SIX MONTHS,
FOR SIX MONTHS,
NIGHTLY, NIGHTLY,
NIGHTLY, NIGHTLY,
And every
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
CROWDS OF NEW-YORKERS,
CROWDS OF NEW-YORKERS,
CROWDS OF NEW-YORKERS
Have been with CAPT. WILLIAMS,
WHALING,
WHALING,
ROUND THE WORLD.
Admission 25 cents. Children 13 cents.

WALLACK'S.
PROGRAMME OF THE
STANDARD COMEDIES
FOR THE WEEK:
WEDNESDAY,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
THURSDAY,
A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND.
FRIDAY,
THE HONEYMOON.
SATURDAY,
LONDON ASSURANCE.
WEDNESDAY,
Sheridan's model Comedy of the
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Charles Surface	Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Peter Teazle	Mr. Blake
Sir Oliver Surface	Mr. Norton
Sir Benjamin Backbite	Mr. Reynolds
Joseph Surface	Mr. C. Fisher
Crabtree	Mr. John Sefton
Moses	Mr. George Holland
Trip	Mr. Young
Careless	Mr. Floyd
Snake	Mr. Parkes
Rowley	Mr. Browne
Lady Teazle	Mrs. Hoey
Maria	Miss Madeline Henriques
Lady Sneerwell	Mrs. Sloan
Mrs. Candour	Miss Fanny Morant

WINTER GARDEN.
OPENING OF THE SPRING SEASON.
WEDNESDAY, March 12.
The Spring season will be inaugurated by the first appearance in two years of the renowned American actress,
MATILDA HERON,
in a
New and Original Home Play,
entitled
THE BELLE OF THE SEASON,
which has been written by herself, and which, wherever it has been played, has been acknowledged as a most beautiful and touching picture of American domestic life.

To render the play in the most perfect form possible, an engagement has been entered into with the distinguished comedienne of the Boston and Philadelphia theatres, Mrs. Gladstone, who will make her first appearance in New-York on this occasion.

The piece will be presented with

New Scenery	by Mr. Thorne
New Mechanical Effects	by Mr. Wilson

New and Beautiful Furniture,
presenting a superb *mise en scene.*
The scenery will embrace:
ACT 1—Fashionable millinery establishment.
ACT 2—Mrs. Upperton's Boudoir.
ACT 3—The Home of the Student.
ACT 4—
THE FALLS OF NIAGARA,
as viewed from the ball-room of the American Hotel.
ACT 5—Drawing-room of Florence, Fifth-avenue.
BOX BOOK NOW OPEN.

WONDERFUL: WONDERS!!
At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M.
Admission 25 cents.

FELLOW CITIZENS—A COMMITTEE OF PATRIOTIC citizens have had the kindness to give the aged defenders of our country, the Veteran Corps of 1812-13-14, a grand complimentary soirée in military style, at the Apollo, on THURSDAY, March 13, the proceeds to be given to the sick and needy of the corps, some of them destitute of a home, and some in the Almshouse. Go, patriots of the present day, and fill the house to overflowing, and cause them to rejoice that they have yet friends who appreciate their services against a powerful enemy, and saved the country whose freedom the young are now enjoying. Their old companion in arms, Gen. Winfield Scott, will be present if health permits, to have a hearty shake of the hands once more before parting for another and a better world.

MUSICAL.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music-books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.
J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

BEING ABOUT TO MOVE TO MY NEW Store, No. 593 Broadway, I will sell my present stock of new and second-hand Pianos and Melodeons at War and Moving prices. Great bargains given. Pianos to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN PIANOS AT NO. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st. A fine assortment of the celebrated Fischer's Pianos, with the best modern improvements, full iron frames, overstrung patent damper, and fully warranted.

PIANOS AT WAR PRICES.—SQUARE PIanos, $60, $75, $85, $110, $125, $150, $200, &c. Upright boudoir or cottage pianos for sale or to rent, by T. H. CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS APRIL 18.
SPECIAL ADVANTAGES.
Military drill under an experienced officer; classical instruction by a Yale graduate; two Professors in piano music; Madam Stephani, of New-York, instructs in vocalization; native teacher in French; fourteen Professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel and tuition, higher English, Latin and Greek, $44 per term of fourteen weeks. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

SPANISH LANGUAGE—TAUGHT IN NEW-YORK and Brooklyn by Señor ALBERTO DE TORNOS, from Madrid, Professor in the best schools of these Cities. New-York, No. 311 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts. Brooklyn, at the rooms of the Mercantile Library, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—The Spring term will open April 9. The School offers superior advantages for intellectual and physical culture. For circulars apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Circulars supplied by Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, military and collegiate, will commence March 1, 1862. Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

$120 PER YEAR.—COOPERSTOWN SEMInary, Cooperstown, N. Y., (both sexes.) Send for catalogue. R. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AS INSTRUCTRESS.—A LADY OF AMIAbility and refinement, a graduate of a first-class institution, having taught very successfully during several years, awaits a reappointment. She is prepared to instruct in the following branches, viz.: higher English, French, which she speaks and writes, Latin and some of the ornamentals; has also some acquaintance with music. Compensation of slight importance. References, etc., highly satisfactory. Address immediately EMMA EDMONDSON, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A FEMALE TEACHER IN A PRIvate family, in a pleasant country place, 40 miles from New-York, for two girls. One of experience and capable of teaching the higher English branches and music on the piano, may have a pleasant home and a small salary by addressing L. P. BOSTWICK, Pines Bridge, Westchester County, New-York. References exchanged.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. [illegible] can remain on board till morning without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
LOOK AT THIS! ☞ THE ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK BEAT THE WORLD! SEE THE LIST!
☞ THIS WEEK ONLY!
☞ THIS WEEK ONLY!!
☞ THIS WEEK ONLY!!!
☞ THIS WEEK ONLY!!!!
☞ THE $30,000 NUTT! COMMODORE NUTT!!! THE WHAT IS IT!!! ALBINO FAMILY!!!! LIVING WHITE WHALE!!!!! LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS!!!!!! LIVING SEA LION!!!!!!! LIVING MAMMOTH BEAR SAMSON!!!!!!!! GRAND AQUARIA!!!!!!!!! HAPPY FAMILY!!!!!!!!!! GRAND COSMORAMA!!!!!!!!!!! A MILLION CURIOSITIES!!!!!!!!!!!!

☞ The SEVEN LARGE SALOONS of the Museum contain 1,000,000 curiosities in nature and art.

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☞ Never before was half so much expense risked, nor half so much extraordinary and truly valuable novelty exhibited for only 25 cents, hence there can be NO FREE ADMISSIONS.

Admission to all only 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT,
THE NEW AND ORIGINAL
THREE-ACT IRISH DRAMA,
By Laura Keene, entitled,
THE MACARTHY,
OR
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
PEEP O' DAY.
NEW AND SPLENDID SCENERY,
NEW DRESSES AND MUSIC.

Mary Kelly	Miss Laura Keene
Nelly Brady	Mrs. Waller
The Macarthy	Mr. Waller

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
CROWDED HOUSES—BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
FIRST BENEFIT OF Mrs. JOHN WOOD.
FOURTH WEEK OF Mr. J. COLLINS,
And the great Spectacular Play of
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
THE ORIGINAL MUSIC BY THOS. BAKER.
THIS EVENING, (WEDNESDAY,)
MISCHIEF MAKING.
MANETTE..........with songs..........Mrs. J. WOOD
AND EVERY NIGHT UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
THE COLLEEN BAWN.
MYLES NA COPPALEEN..with songs..Mr. COLLINS
EILY O'CONNER.....with songs.....Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Act 1—The Lake. Act 2—The Cave. Act 3—The Ball Room.

Admission	50c.
Secured Parquete Stalls	75c.
Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.)	25c.

LECTURES.

RUTGERS INSTITUTE LECTURES.
The first lecture in the course will be delivered THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, in the Chapel of the Institute, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. WILLIAM HAGUE, D. D. Subject, *Observation.* H. M. PIERCE, President.

LECTURE ON THE WAR—BY REV. J. C. EWER, at Irving Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 12, 1862. Tickets 50 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, FIRST-CLASS FURNISHING GOODS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 23 Bowery, will sell on THURSDAY, March 13, 1862, at 10½ o'clock, a large and well selected stock of the above-mentioned goods, consisting in part of fine black and fancy cassimeres and doeskins; cadets, Miltons, and Harris cassimeres; fine cloths, Moscow Beavers and pilots; velvet, cassimere, satin and silk vestings, farmers' satin, serge and alpacas. Furnishing goods, comprising fancy woolen traveling shirts, silk, merino and lamb's wool undershirts and drawers, in great variety. Linen, Canton flannel and gauze undershirts and drawers. A very large and choice assortment of silk, satin and velvet neckties, scarfs, stocks and cravats, linen and silk handkerchiefs, Kid, silk lisle thread, leather, cloth, woolen, knit and white merino gloves. White merino, lisle thread, brown, white and fancy half-hose. A general assortment of gent's linen and other collars, of all styles. A lot of silk, alapaca and cotton umbrellas. A large lot of tailor's trimmings, buttons, thread, sewing silk, &c. By order of J. W. ARMSTRONG, Assignee. Also, a large lot of fine ready-made clothing, &c.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the four-story brownstone house No. 160 West 22d-st., consisting of elegant parlor furniture, made by Hutchings; rosewood etageres, carved rosewood parlor suite, in figured satin brocatel; reception chairs; rich gilt pier mirrors, with cornices and console tables to match; lace curtains; rosewood work tables; elegant ormolu and bronze chandeliers, &c.; dining room furniture, consisting of mahogany extension table, mahogany chairs, arm chairs, beaufet, brocatel curtains, crockery, glass, &c.; bedroom furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, marble-top workstands, wardrobes, toilet tables, heavy curled hair mattresses, weighing from 50 to 100 lbs.; paillasses, feather-beds, sheets, quilts, &c.; basement furniture, rosewood bookcase, dining table, arm chairs, window curtains, clocks, dinner and tea sets, glass and plated ware, &c. Also a choice collection of books, consisting in part of Marshall's Life of Washington, 12 vols., Jefferson's Works, Sparks' Life of Washington, Franklin's Works, 10 vols., Encyclopedia Americana, 13 vols., Natural History of New-York, 19 vols., &c. Also, the kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON NASSAU-STREET.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, March 15, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,

NASSAU-ST.—The large double marble-front buildings Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., between Ann and Beekman sts., and running through to Theatre-alley, being the property a portion of which was formerly occupied by the Artisan's Bank, the buildings cover the entire lot, 50 by about 182 feet, are 6 stories high, good sub-cellars, and iron shutters front and rear. The premises are occupied by various tenants, and partly rented for the coming year. 70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Full particulars at the auctioneer's office.

M. B. CHAPMAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at private residence No. 48 West 16th-st., near 6th av., at 11 o'clock, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and oak dining-room furniture, piano-forte, suites, mirrors, etageres, bookcases, bronzes, oil paintings, carpeting, and bedding of every description, china, glass, silverware, table cutlery, &c. Also, basement and kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STOCK OF FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., a large and valuable stock of clothing, made in the best manner for Broadway; sales consisting of fine and superfine French cloths, dress, business and frock coats, fancy and plain pants, and a general assortment of vests, &c., &c., in lots to suit purchasers, without reserve, to close the concern.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEhold Furniture, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 141 Broadway. Parlor suites in brocatel, brocatel, plush and haircloth; reception and library suites in reps; chamber suites of rosewood, black walnut, oak and mahogany; parlor secretaries, etageres, work tables, fancy tables, rosewoodamoire a glace, double door wardrobes, library and secretary book-cases, lounges, chairs, sofas, centre-tables, mattresses, mirrors, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE AT AUCTION, by order of HIRAM BARNEY, Collector of the Port of New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, March 17, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Public Store, No. 33 New-st., corner of Exchange-place, one rosewood piano-forte, (Chickering, maker,) in good order. Particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—IRVING Buildings, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 12, at 7 o'clock.
VALUABLE BOOKS—In part selections from private libraries, and comprising a great variety of standard works and miscellaneous publications, including some finely illustrated books, &c.

PEED & CO., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HOUSE FURnishing goods, cutlery, tin, wooden and willow-ware, silver-plated and Britannia ware, ranges, Plumber's stock, iron-safe, desks, wagon, &c. PEED & CO. will sell on MONDAY, March 17, 1862, at 10 A. M., at the store of Aldridge & Garrison, No. 357 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the stock of goods contained therein, by order of J. S. MACKAY, Assignee.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

750 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, AND BROgans at auction—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, March 12, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a large variety of Spring goods—to which we invite the attention both of City and country dealers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
THIS DAY,
At 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. ALO, ENGLISH VELVET, BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPETS. Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FASHION PLEASURE-GROUND ASSOCIATION.—Members of the above Association are requested to meet at the Howe House, on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock, to transact such business as may come before the meeting.
MORGAN L. MOTT, President.
D. H. FELTER, Secretary.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS.—No. 54 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 113 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, NO. 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y.—Anthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails

THE BATTLE OF PEA RIDGE.

[Continued from First Page.]

ing from Missouri through this corner of the State, and from thence branching into the Indian Territory, where that section known as the Boston Mountain is situated. Big Sugar Creek, near which the fight began, is a short distance north of Bentonville, the capital of Benton County, and Pea Ridge, which is a part of the mountain range, is but a short distance from the same town. Cross Timber Hollows, to and from which the rebels were chased, is four miles from the head-waters of the Osage Creek. The enemy retreated in two directions, part of them through one of the mountain defiles toward the Indian Territory, and part in a southeasterly direction. At the time when Gen. Curtis' report ends they were being pursued in both directions by our cavalry and infantry. The section of country where the battle took place is a wild, hilly region, where, in case of a rout, it would be extremely difficult to pursue the routed enemy.

GEN. CURTIS.

Maj.-Gen. **Samuel R. Curtis**, who comes so prominently before the public in connection with the battle and victory of Pea Ridge, is a native of Ohio, and a man of 54 years of age. He was a resident of New-York when, as a Cadet, he, in 1827, entered West Point; he was breveted Second Lieutenant Seventh Infantry, 1831, and next year resigned from the army. He devoted himself to the law and to civil engineering, and in 1837–9 was Chief Engineer of the Muskingum River improvement. He was for years an Engineer of the Ohio Board of Public Works, and in 1846 he was appointed Adjutant-General of that State. In June of that year, having prepared the military outfit of the Ohio volunteers for the Mexican war, he took the field himself as Colonel of the Third Ohio. At the close of his year's service he acted as Assistant Adjutant-General to Gen. **Wool**; he was subsequently Civil and Military Governor of Saltillo; also, in 1847, of Matamoras, Camargo and Monterey. When he returned to the United States, he practiced law for a time, but when the State of Iowa entered on the project of removing the obstructions at the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River, he was chosen Chief Engineer, and took up his residence at Keokuk. He was elected to Congress from Iowa, as a Republican member of the Thirty-fifth Congress, and reëlected to the Thirty-sixth. On the breaking out of the war he resigned his seat to accept a commission as Brigadier-General, and in May last entered on his duties. He was assigned to duty in Missouri, which was then in the throes of revolution. He did much active service under **Fremont**, and shortly after Gen. **Halleck** took command of the Department, he was appointed to command the expedition intended to clear the rebels out of Southwestern Missouri. He left Rolla, in January, with a force twenty thousand strong, drove **Price** from Springfield, routed him at Cross Hollows, and now has defeated the combined commands of all the rebel Generals in Arkansas. Congress, a few days ago, signified their approval of his merits by appointing him a Major-General of Volunteers.

BEN. McCULLOCH.

The career of Gen. **Ben. McCulloch**, who is reported by Gen. **Curtis** as having been killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, is so well known that it is hardly necessary to recapitulate now. But, *if* he be killed, this will be the last of him. As, however, since the war began, he has not only been ubiquitous in his presence, but has been slain several times, he may, perhaps, turn up again. He is a Tennesseean by birth, and 48 years of age. He first became famous in his native State, as a bear-killer. In 1835 he went to Texas with **Davy Crockett** to take part in the Texan revolution, and **Sam Houston** assigned him to the artillery and made him captain of a gun. He afterwards settled in Texas and became celebrated in Indian fights. When the Mexican war broke out he raised a band of Texans on the Guadaloupe, whose services were accepted by **Taylor**. He was employed in scouting expeditions and took a hand in various battles of the war; for which services President **Pierce** afterward appointed him United States Marshal for Texas. When the Mormon rebellion broke out, he was appointed one of the Peace Commissioners to Utah, though a more unfit person could not have been discovered in the country. When the present rebellion broke out, he was sought for by **Jeff. Davis**, and has been engaged everywhere, and in all sorts of rebel service. He took a body of Texans to Missouri and assisted Gen. **Price** in various engagements, and particularly in the battle of Springfield. After that he quarreled with **Price**, and retired with his army to Arkansas, and stationed himself at Fort Smith. When Gen. **Curtis** gave the present chase to the rebels, he again came north to the Arkansas northern line, with all the other rebel commanders in that section; and has now fallen, a traitor to his country. In person he was remarkable—six feet high, slender but athletic, and with the appearance and air of a frontier fighter. He was undoubtedly a partisan leader of capacity, but was utterly unfit to command a large body of men.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

Everything Quiet There Last Night.

Partial List of the Killed, Wounded and Missing in the Late Engagement.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE AFFAIR.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, March 10, }
via **Baltimore**, Tuesday, March 11—12:30 P. M. }

The boat from Old Point has arrived, but brings little news that has not been already telegraphed.

The officers and men of the *Monitor* speak in the highest terms of her performances, and think they might have destroyed the *Merrimac* without much difficulty if they had been allowed an opportunity.

The Master's Mate of the *Congress*, **Peter Harcous**, is missing, and may be among the prisoners.

Fortress Monroe, Tuesday, March 11.

All is quiet here up to noon.

The British sloop-of-war *Rinaldo* sailed this forenoon.

All the papers of the frigate *Cumberland* having gone down with her, it is impossible to obtain a list of the killed and missing. The latest and most correct account is 116, and it will probably be reduced to 100. The names can only be ascertained at the Navy Department by comparison of pay rolls. Master M. S. **Stuyvesant** was wounded; also **John Grady** and **George W. Butt**. The following are at the general hospital: John Bates, L. Livingston, John Devin, Joseph Russell, John Gardner, Edward Cobb, John Bunt, James Benson, John McGuin, Alexander Mc Fadden, John V. Cavanagh.

On board the *Congress* was one Company of the Union Coast Guard, Ninety-ninth New-York, Capt. **McIntyre**.

The following are killed, wounded and missing:

KILLED.

Sergeant J. Lapey,
Corporal Chas. Tynson,
Private James Tracey,
Private John Gault,
Private Wm. Lesley,
Private Wm. Bell,
Private Rich'd Thomas.

WOUNDED.

Francis Needham,
W. R. Radcliffe,
Thos. Bennett,
Alex. Keyes,
Sam'l James,
Chas. Gill,
Ste. Brennen (or Brown),
James Golden,
Jos. Calloway,
Lawrence Scurlong.

MISSING.

James Goodwin,
Millard Delano,
Dennis Faye,
Francis Kinney,
Terrance McKenna,
Archibald McLean,
John Peterson,
Edward Logan,
Wm. Hayes.

The following, at the General Hospital, are from the *Congress*:

Thomas Gannon,
David Ferguson,
George S. Dean,
James McFaddyen,
Wm. Chapman,
Patrick Clancey.

John Fitzpatrick, of the *Whitehall*, is also at the General Hospital.

Early yesterday morning a small sailboat arrived at the Newport's News wharf, containing two men and a woman, who represent that they supposed the place to be in the possession of the Confederate forces, and wanted to sell some produce and establish a store. They were soon informed of their mistake, much to their chagrin, and were conveyed to the headquarters of Gen. **Mansfield**. They were brought here by the express this afternoon, and taken before Gen. **Wool**. After the party had discovered their mistake, they represented that they were Unionists, who had, for some time past, been endeavoring to escape, but their first story is, of course, more probable.

Lieut. **Selfridge**, of the *Cumberland*, has been ordered to the command of the *Monitor*.

A flag of truce was sent to Craney Island, to-day, with dispatches.

The officers of the rebel boat represented that the *Merrimac*, or, as it is called by them, the "*Virginia*," had received damage, but nothing that was serious. They admit the loss of four killed and several wounded on board. Capt. **Buchanan**, who commanded her, was seriously wounded on Saturday, and the command devolved upon his Lieutenant. The officers say little or nothing about the Sunday's fight. The *Yorktown* is said to have had a shot in her boiler.

The Norfolk *Day Book* of yesterday gives a glowing account of the opening of the James River blockade, and the destruction of the *Congress* and *Cumberland*.

It is stated that the *Virginia*, Flag-Officer **Buchanan** Commanding, with the steam-tugs *Beaufort*, Lieutenant Commanding **Parker**, and *Raleigh*, Lieutenant Commanding **Alexander**, left the Navy-yard at 11¼ o'clock. The commander of the *Cumberland* is spoken of as fighting his ship with a gallantry worthy a better cause. The total rebel loss is said to be nine killed and twelve wounded. Twenty-three prisoners arrived at Norfolk Saturday night, from the *Congress*. One died on the passage.

The *Ericsson* is said to have been seriously injured by the Virginia. Some of our gunboats are said to have been sunk, both of which statements are of course entirely incorrect. Our loss is said to have been between six and twelve hundred. The *Day Book* says: "Having completely riddled the *Minnesota*, and disabled the *St. Lawrence* and *Monitor* besides, as stated above, and destroyed several of the enemy's gunboats; in a word, having accomplished all that they designed, and having no more material to work upon, our noble vessels left the scene of their triumphs and returned to the yard, where they await another opportunity of displaying their prowess."

In the rebel Congress yesterday, the operations of Gen. A. S. **Johnston** in Tennessee were discussed.

Mr. **Adkins** said that nearly every member of the Tennessee Legislature had signed a petition for his removal from that Department.

The Beaufort correspondent of the *Day Book* says that the *Nashville* is now lying at Morehead City.

One hundred vessels are reported at Hatteras, supposed to contain reinforcements for Gen. **Burnside**.

Ocracoke Inlet is said to be blocked up with stone vessels.

Virginia has been called upon for 40,000 additional troops.

THE LINE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Important Statements of Refugees from New-Orleans.

Strength of the Union Sentiment There.

Desperate Condition of Affairs at Memphis.

Beauregard in Command at Island No. 10.

St. Louis, Tuesday, March 11.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat*, from Cairo, says that two Union men reached here from New-Orleans to-day. They left that city on the 26th of February, and by careful traveling were enabled to get off in safety. Both spent the Winter in New-Orleans, where the greatest excitement and distress prevailed. The approaches to the city on the south were pretty well defended. On the north the fortifications ran back to Carrollton. The only persons in the city not regularly enlisted are Jews. The city was also full of secret Union Clubs. At least 12,000 persons belong to the Clubs.

The condition of things was no better in Memphis. The Memphis *Appeal* advocates the burning of the city as a last resort, but the Mayor had issued a proclamation that any person detected in setting fire to houses should be immediately hung. Gen. **Beauregard** had left Jackson to take command at Island No. 10. A large number of transports were lying at the foot of the Island, to take off the troops in case of defeat.

REBEL POSITIONS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Correspondence of the Chicago Post.

Cairo, Friday, March 7.

To understand the situation of affairs there, it should be borne in mind that the rebel position at Island No. 10 is *above* New-Madrid some fifteen miles, so that our gunboats, in order to reach that place, must first drive the rebels from their island, the present occupation of which enables their gunboats to coöperate with their land forces against Gen. **Pope**. The rebel gunboats are represented to be old New-Orleans tugboats, which would be easily sunk by a single broadside from one of Commodore **Foote**'s iron-clad casemates.

Whatever the rebels may intend or expect to accomplish by their present menacing occupation of Island No. 10, there is little doubt that they expect, sooner or later, to withdraw to their fortress at Randolph, called, in honor of that "tall walker," Fort Pillow. This fortification is near the town of Randolph, Tipton County, Tenn., about sixty miles above Memphis, 160 below Columbus, and 180 below Cairo. The position is naturally a strong one. The fort is a rough and incomplete earthwork, constructed last Fall. It is built upon the second Chickasaw Bluffs, (those at Columbus being known as the first,) more than 100 feet above the river, and immediately south of Island No. 34, the lower part of which commands the three mouths of the Hatchie River—a stream (navigable at good stages) that empties into the Mississippi, just above the town of Randolph, at the upper edge of the bluffs. Between the main bluff on the river side, is a "bench," or lower bluff, forming a natural parapet for water-batteries, to which purpose it has been devoted. The space between the front of this natural parapet and the main bluff is about one hundred yards, and the ground sinks into a hollow sufficient to protect a large number of troops from any fire from the river. The position commands a view of the river for five or six miles, both above and below. As at Columbus, the river is here contracted into a very narrow channel, and consequently presents the additional difficulty, in a gunboat attack, of a swift current. Our gunboats, however, by silencing whatever guns may be placed on Island No. 34, might enter the northern mouth of the Hatchie, out of the range of Fort Randolph.

The town of Randolph, near which the fort stands, consists of half a dozen or so dilapidated frame houses, and is approached in the rear by several good roads; but the country behind it, being full of ravines and gorges, is capable of being fortified to an almost indefinite extent. It is probable that **Beauregard** himself is on the ground, attending to this work. The position, however, is really of no manner of use or benefit, except to dispute the navigation of the river. It has no railroad communications, and as an army stationed there would have to depend on the river exclusively for the transportation of supplies, it would not require long to cut it off and starve it out. So, if the rebels concentrate at Randolph, the capture of Memphis will be so much the easier.

There is, in truth, scarcely a position on the Mississippi, between Cairo and its mouth, that may not be taken, as Columbus has been, by flank movements. I do not pretend to say that they will be so taken, nor do I think they will be. But Gen. **Halleck** is too good a strategist to expose the brave volunteers in our western army to destruction, when the same results can be attained without it. Whatever plan he pursues, the country may rest assured that victory will be achieved without unnecessary loss of life.

LATEST REPORTS FROM CAIRO.

Chicago, Tuesday, March 11.

A special to the *Tribune* from Cairo says that the bridges of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad are repaired, and trains run regularly from Bird's Point to Sikestown.

Gen. **Strong** was placed in command of Cairo to-day.

Authentic news, received at headquarters to-day, states that the rebels are strongly fortifying Island No. 10. The gunboats and mortar-boats are all in readiness to transport troops.

The *Hiawatha* arrived this afternoon, laden with Iowa troops, the destination of which is the Tennessee River.

Tennessee advices say the citizens of Shelbyville, Bedford County, burned on Sunday night a large quantity of Confederate stores, to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebel troops, under A. **Sydney Johnston**, who were in full retreat from Murfreesboro'.

FROM NEW-MADRID.

THE COMMUNICATION OF THE REBELS CUT OFF.

Chicago, Tuesday, March 11.

A special to the *Times* from Cairo says that a messenger arrived at Bird's Point, to-night, from New-Madrid, Mo. The position of Gen. **Pope**'s column is at Point Pleasant, ten miles below. This will prevent any transports from coming up the river.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH AMERICA.

Earl Russell Declares the Blockade Effective.

Cotton Firm—Breadstuffs Dull.

CONSOLS 93 3-8a93 1-2.

Portland, Me., Tuesday, March 11.

The steamship *North American*, from Liverpool on the 27th, *via* Londonderry on the 28th of February, arrived here at 7¾ o'clock this morning.

The dates per the *North American* are one day later than those already received.

Purser **Jenkins** reports: Entered large fields of ice in latitude 46° 13′, longitude 48° 46′, and left them in latitude 45° 44′, longitude 51° 32′. Had easterly winds for the remainder of the passage.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The papers relative to the blockade of the Southern ports had been submitted to the British Parliament.

Earl **Russell**, in a letter to Lord **Lyons**, dated the 15th inst., says that the fact of ships having successfully run the blockade, does not prevent the blockade from being effective; and he argues that a neutral State ought to exercise great caution with regard to a *de facto* blockade, and ought not to disregard it unless the power of the blockade should be abused.

The unemployed laborers in Liverpool were making demonstrations, but had been peaceably dispersed by the police.

Paris, Friday, Feb. 28.

The *Opinione Nationale* says that a reactionary movement is being prepared in Southern Italy for next Spring. Reactionary bands are now being organized at Trieste, Malta and Rome. They will disembark simultaneously at several points in the Neapolitan territory.

The *Presse* says that the French Government has sent orders to the commander of the naval station at China not to permit a repetition of atrocities similar to those committed by the rebels at the capture of Ningpo, and that the English Government will send similar instructions to the commander of the naval station at China.

Trieste, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The garrison of Tripolitz, following the example of the garrison at Naupha, has revolted.

It is believed that the insurrectionists at Naupha will hold out.

Many Greeks now staying at Genoa, Leghorn and Ancona are preparing to return to Greece.

The number of the insurgents will soon be considerably increased.

The insurrection is considered important, as it might influence a new state of things in Turkey.

Londonderry, Friday, Feb. 28.

Telegrams from Calcutta, dated Feb. 11, quote freights upon rice at 75s. The import market was dull.

London, Friday, Feb. 28.

The mail-clad frigate *Warrior* has arrived at Plymouth. It is reported that she steers well, and has no leakage.

The *Herald* asserts that Sir **Robert Peel** and Hon. **Wm. Cowper**, are about exchanging offices.

The *Times* City Article says: "The funds opened steadily on the 27th, but money being more in demand, there was an occasional tendency to flatness. Both the bullion and reserve are slightly declining. In discounts the tendency is lower."

Milan, Friday, Feb. 28.

The *Perseveranza* denies the statement that a coalition has been formed between **Ratazzi**, **Farini** and **Ninghetti**, in view of a Ministerial crisis.

Paris, Friday, Feb. 28.

The French Senate continues the debate on the address to the Emperor.

A paragraph upon increased taxation is under discussion.

M. **De Beaumont** expressed regret that such increase was considered necessary.

London, Friday, Feb. 28.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that the excitement consequent on Prince **Napoleon**'s speech is increasing. The dotation bill is also attracting attention to the Emperor's letter to Gen. **Montauban**. The reception which the bill met with in the Legislative Corps has produced an unpleasant sensation.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that it is rumored that the serious conflicts between the Emperor and the Corps Legislatif, on the subject of Count **Palikao**'s dotation, are likely to end in compromises—the House voting him a life-pension to the amount asked, 50,000 francs, and the Government consenting not to have it made hereditary.

Vienna, Friday, Feb. 28.

Upon the anniversary of the promulgation of the Constitution the Emperor of Austria in person conferred upon Baron **von Homerling**, Minister of State, the grand cross of the Order of Leopold, with an autograph letter recognizing his services.

Commercial Intelligence Per North America.

Liverpool, Friday, Feb. 28.

Cotton—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 54,000 bales, the market closing firm and unchanged. Speculators took 14,500 bales, and exporters 9,000 bales. The sales to-day (Friday,) are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and exporters, and the market closes firm. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	14½d.	Middling Mobile	12¾d.
Middling Orleans	13d.	Fair Uplands	13¼d.
Fair Mobile	13½d.	Middling Uplands	12¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 452,500 bales, of which 171,000 are American. Surats have advanced ⅛d. ℔ lb.

Breadstuffs dull but steady.

Provisions quiet but steady.

London, Friday, Feb. 28.

Consols for money 93⅜@93½.

Illinois Central Shares 47½@48 discount; Eries, 29@30.

The Bullion in the Bank has decreased £146,000.

The Wounded from Roanoke Island.

THEY ARE QUARTERED IN THE PARK BARRACKS.

Yesterday morning, about 125 of those who were wounded at Roanoke Island, or are disabled by sickness, arrived here from Philadelphia. Arrangements had been made for them, and as soon as they had arrived at Jersey City, they were transferred across the river to the City Hall Park Barracks, where many of them still are. Most of them are from the New-York, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island regiments. They left Roanoke Island last Thursday, on the *Ellen S. Terry*, and were to have been carried directly here, but were landed at Baltimore, and arrived, *via* Philadelphia, as stated. The agents of the Eastern States are making arrangements for the further transportation of the men to their homes. The Union Defence Committee have obtained a list of their names, and they will supply what is necessary in all cases where assistance is needful. They are all cheerful, appear satisfied; will probably all recover; and many, as soon as recovered, will return to their respective regiments. They were accompanied by a number of officers who have resigned, or returned on furlough. Lieut.-Col. **Maggi**, of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, who has resigned, came with them to Baltimore, whence he proceeded to Washington. The body of Lieut.-Col. **Montreuil**, late of the Fifty-third New-York, (D'Epineuil Zouaves,) was brought on with the wounded men, consigned to his regiment, and consequently was left there. It is probable, however, that it will soon be forwarded to this City. Some of the men from Massachusetts and Connecticut left for home last evening.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Tuesday, March 11.

Mr. **Folger**, by consent, introduced a bill to amend the act for the speedy payment of the volunteers of the State, passed a few days since, in order to obviate the difficulty that has arisen between the State and General Government. Read a third time and passed.

Mr. **Farrar** reported a bill to repeal the act to widen Tenth-avenue, Brooklyn.

BILLS PASSED.

To impose a tax on dogs.

To close a part of Partition-street, Brooklyn.

Relative to certain streets and avenues in Brooklyn.

To enforce the responsibility of Bank stockholders.

Mr. **Harding** announced to the Senate that the Union troops had occupied Manassas.

A scene of great excitement ensued.

Mr. **Robertson**, in the chair, declared that applause was strictly in order.

The bill to confer power on the Metropolitan Police to inspect steam boilers, was taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. **Cornell** moved that no person be detailed for this duty unless he was a practical engineer.

Motion adopted and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. **Connolly** moved to forward the bill to repeal the Church Property act, as the special order for Thursday evening.

Recess til 7 o'clock.

After the adjournment, Mr. **Folger**, jumping upon a desk, called for three cheers for the victory at Manassas, which were heartily given.

The Senate met at 7 o'clock.

Nearly the whole session was consumed in debating the bill to amend the General Life Insurance law, which, after a long discussion, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill organizing an Asylum for insane convicts was ordered to a third reading.

No other business of general interest was transacted. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Tuesday, March 11.

This being General Order day, the bills of the calendar were taken up in Committee of the Whole.

The bill to suppress Concert Saloons was taken up for consideration.

Mr. **McMullen** moved to amend the first section by requiring the license of all places of public amusement by adding, "when the admission fee charged is received directly or indirectly, no female waiters shall be employed, or permitted to be in attendance."

The motion was adopted.

After further discussion, progress was reported upon the bill.

Mr. **Ogden** announced to the House the news that the Union forces occupy Manassas.

Deafening cheers greeted the announcement, and business for several minutes was interrupted.

Progress on the bill to reorganize the militia was reported, when it was made the special order for Friday.

The bill to amend the Act for the better regulation of the firemen of New-York was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. **Ogden** moved to take up the bill to abolish the office of Canal Appraisers. Motion lost.

By unanimous consent, on motion of Mr. **Scholefield**, the bill to amend the Act for the speedy payment of the Volunteers of the State was taken up and passed. Recess.

The Assembly met at 7 o'clock.

The whole evening was consumed in the discussion of the bill authorizing the construction of locks on the Oneida Lake Canal, which was ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

An Arrival from Fort Pickens.

United States steam transport *Philadelphia*, **Henry Barton** Commander, from Fort Pickens March 1, Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, March 4, and Key West March 6th, 6 A. M., arrived last night. The *Philadelphia* took out from New York 116 head of cattle and 50 sheep, and landed them all without losing one. Left at Fort Pickens the United States steamer *Mississippi*, and brigs *Elmir*, **Parker**, and *Yankee Blade*, **Fairchild**; three-masted schooner *Meerschaum* unloading stores; United States storeship *Fearnot*, Capt. **Tancon**, sailed for Ship Island March 1, taking the *Philadelphia's* mail for that place. Bark *Tycoon* arrived at Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, March 2, from New-York with four companies New-Hampshire Seventh; all well. Bark *Snap Dragon* and brig *A. C. Meryman* unloading stores for fort. Left at Key West United States brig *Bainbridge*, steamers *Santiago de Cuba* and *R. R. Cuyler*.

On Thursday, March 6th, at noon, west of Carysfort Reef, passed ship *Stephen R. Mallory*, bound for Tortugas, with six companies of the Seventh New-Hampshire Volunteers, Col. **Putnam**, on board, all well.

Brig-Gen. **Arnold** is now in Command of Fort Pickens, Col. **Brown** having sailed for New-York in the bark *Eagle*.

The Seventy-fifth New-York Volunteers, Col. **Dodge**, and **Wilson**'s Zouaves, are encamped near the fort, all in good health. Three of **Wilson**'s companies are doing artillery duty at the sand batteries, and the three companies, A, B and C, who have been at Tortugas, are shortly to rejoin their regiment, being relieved by the Seventh New-Hampshire Volunteers, Col. **Putnam**.

Four contrabands crossed over from Pensacola the night of March 1. They report that one regiment had left and two others arrived, but had no arm. Gen. **Anderson** was to be Court-martialed for commencing the bombardment Jan. 1.

The *Philadelphia* brings seven deserters from the rebel army, who escaped from Pensacola Navy-yard, crossing to Santa Rosa Island in a small boat, after spiking a gun in one of the rebel water batteries. They are all Northern men who were pressed into the rebel service at New-Orleans. They are all dressed in the common cloth which is used for uniforms, called "negro cloth."

Cornelius Murphy, drummer boy in the Seventy-fifth New-York Volunteers, was accidentally shot on the 1st of March by one of the Sixth Regiment, who was trading pistols. He was from Auburn, N. Y.

A launch from steamer *Mississippi* was upset in the surf while attempting to land the mails, and one of the crew drowned. A member of the Seventy-fifth New-York Volunteers was also lost in trying to rescue the seaman.

The rest of the mutineers belonging to the Thirteen New-York Volunteers, who have been serving out their sentence at the Tortugas, came home on the *Philadelphia*, in charge of Lieut. **Edward Latham**, of the Sixth New-York Volunteers, who will take them on to Washington to rejoin their regiment. They number twenty-nine men, and are well spoken of by all at Fort Jefferson, where they were doing duty.

PASSENGERS.

Dr. Chas. Sutherland, U. S. A.; M. E. Bradley, Quartermaster Sixth New-York Volunteers; Lieut. Edward Latham, Sixth New-York Volunteers; Mrs. Tully and two children; Cuvier Eaton, Confederate army; six discharged soldiers, from Fort Pickens; fourteen discharged soldiers, from Forty-seventh New-York Volunteers, Key West; thirteen masons, from the works at Fort Jeffers Tortugas; twenty-nine of the Thirteenth New-York Volunteers: R. Ambrose, J. Cornell, W. Cosgrove, R. Donaldson, F. Dresser, H. Hanson, J. Harvey, H. Knope, W. McCrea, T. McMahon, D. Maggese, J. Marks, L. May, J. North, W. L. Peck, S. Ralph, F. Raymond, J. Schuyler, J. Tackney, H. Tracey, L. Vahne, J. Van Etten, J. Verder, W. Williams, J. Zeigler, J. Smith, C. Morgan, A. Griffin, W. D. Cook. Seven rebel fugitives, from Fort Pickens: James E. Everett, Wm. Meredith, Benj. F. Spear, Geo. A. Buchanan, J. C. Goodz, R. Cortter, S. Adams.

We are indebted to Purser **Wickham**, of the *Philadelphia*, for favors.

THE ERICSSON BATTERY.

There are plenty of claimants anxious to take off of Capt. **Ericsson**'s hands the honor attaching to the exploits of the *Monitor*. The New-Haven *Journal* claims a good share for C. S. **Bushnell**, and the Troy *Times* at least an equal amount for **John A. Griswold**, and **John F. Winslow**, all of whom assisted in her construction. Mr. **Griswold** has received the following dispatch from Gen. **Wool**, relative to the performance of the *Monitor*:

Fort Monroe, March 9th, 1862.

To **John A. Griswold**, Troy, N. Y.—The *Monitor* is a noble boat. She saved the *Minnesota*, which was aground, also the *St. Lawrence*, aground. Her arrival was indeed fortunate to myself. It saved all the property inside and outside the Fort. It is greatly to be regretted that she did not arrive twelve hours sooner, which would have saved the *Cumberland* and *Congress*. She is much superior to the *Merrimac*. The latter had eight guns, and the *Monitor* only two.

[Signed,] JOHN E. WOOL.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL HEARD FROM.

Louisville, Tuesday, March 11.

Humphrey Marshall is at Glassville, eight miles from the Kentucky line, near Pounding Gap. He first attempted to conciliate the people of that region, but since his defeat he has become irritable and overbearing.

BUCKNER AND TILGHMAN.

Boston, Tuesday, March 11.

Information from Fort Warren states that Gens. **Buckner** and **Tilghman** were put in close confinement yesterday. The cause for this is not stated.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Tuesday, March 11.

The Supreme Court will not hear the argument of any case after Thursday, the 20th instant, nor any motion after Friday, the 21st., the Court intending to adjourn on the 25th of March.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago, Tuesday, March 11.

Flour dull. **Wheat** 1c. lower; sales at 78½c. @79c. for No. 1. **Corn** quiet and steady. **Mess Pork** dull at $11. **Bulk Meats** quiet. **Hogs**—Dressed 5c.@10c. higher; sales at $3 30@$3 40; light, $3 60@$3 65; heavy live, fair supply at $3@$3 20. Prime **Beef Cattle**, fair shipping demand at $2 80@$3 25. *Receipts*—2,500 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 1,100 Live Hogs, 600 Dressed. Exchange and Gold unchanged.

Cincinnati, Tuesday, March 11.

Flour quiet and unchanged. **Provisions** dull and heavy. **Mess Pork** offered at $11 25@$11 50; Bulk **Pork** $3 25@$4 75. **Lard** 7½c.@7¾c. Exchange ⅛ premium.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

Boston, Tuesday, March 11.

The weekly footings of the Banks show the following:

Capital Stock	$33,231,700
Loans and Discounts	11,834,500
Due from other Banks	8,450,700
Due to other Banks	9,906,000
Specie	8,490,500
Deposits	20,740,000
Circulation	6,693,000

[Advertisement.]

March to Knox's.—The hat for the Spring was introduced to the public by **Knox** on the 1st inst., and instantly his old customers flocked to his establishment, No. 212 Broadway, to make their selections. Those who want a handsome, becoming, stylish and useful hat, should follow their example. The $4—the price **Knox** charges for the best quality of his fabrics—cannot be expended to better advantage than with him.

[Advertisement.]

Attention Soldiers!—Protect your health; no sensible man will leave the City without a supply of **Holloway**'s Pills and Ointment. For wounds, Bruises, Sores, Fevers, and Dysentery, these medicines are the best in the world. Every English and French Soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

The marvelous attractions of **Barnum**'s Museum are crowding that old favorite establishment with the best pleased audiences ever seen anywhere. Commodore **Nutt**, the great Fairy play, and the host of other novelties, are enough to fill ten such establishments.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and **Herring**'s new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with **Herring & Floyd**'s Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 17 | Sun sets.... 6 03 | Moon sets.... 3 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 26 | Gov. Island. 5 15 | Hell Gate.... 6 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, March 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Northern Light, Tinklepaugh, Aspinwall, D. B. Allen; Arabia, (Br.,) Shannon, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ships Golden Gate, (clipper,) Thornhill, San Francisco, S. J. Reed & Co.; D. H. Watgen, (Brem.,) Badger, Liverpool, Charles Luling.

Barks Advance, (Br.,) De Cantrel, Queenstown, J. C. McArthur; Peony, (Br.,) Fowler, Queenstown, Jackson & Neill.

Brigs Ada, (Br.,) Green, Port-au-Prince, D. R. De Wolff; Mersey, (Br.,) Phillips, Queenstown, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners E. G. Knight, Hewes, Port-au-Prince, Miller & Houghton; B. K. Hough, Sadler, Gloucester, master; Aloe, (Br.,) Faulkner, Halifax, N. S., H. J. & C. A. De Wolff.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Oriental, Tuzo, Key West March 4, at 4 P. M., and Port Royal 8th, at 5 P. M. March 9, lat. 33 25, lon. 77 48, saw a river steamer strg. to the S. W.; 10th, off Hatteras, saw a gunboat strg. S. W.; 11th, off Absecom, saw a frigate in tow, strg. S. W. The O. had fine weather the entire passage.

U. S. steam transport Philadelphia, H. Barton, Commander, Fort Pickens March 1, Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, March 4, and Key West 6th, at 6 A. M. Arrived at the City at 10½ P. M.

Steamer Falcon, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Great Western, Furber, Liverpool Feb. 6, with mdse. and 161 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Feb. 17, lat 48, lon. 44, Luke Binningham, seaman, fell from foretopsail-yard on deck, and was instantly killed; same time, Edward P. Field, seaman, fell from mizzentopsail-yard overboard, and was lost, blowing a gale at the time.

Bark Mary Edson, (of Boston,) Nickerson, Marseilles 81 ds., with mdse. to master. Has had a continual succession of heavy W. and N. W. gales the entire passage. Feb. 25, lat. 39, lon. 70, encountered a violent gale from N. W., which hove the vessel on her beam ends, shifted cargo, washed away bulwarks, boats, and everything moveable about decks, also stove forward house and forecastle; filled the cabin and forecastle; lost and split sails, &c., and the crew somewhat frost-bitten; the day previous passed part of a vessel, apparently a portion of her side, with timbers attached. 8th inst., lat. 39 14, lon. 69 28, passed the monkey rail of a vessel, painted black.

Bark Edmund Dwight, (of Boston,) Nickerson, Trinidad, Cuba, Feb. 21, with sugar to Post & Small. Sld. in co. with brig Golden Lead, for Philadelphia. 8th inst., lat. 38, lon. 74, spoke U. S. gunboat Saxon, having in tow the Br. schr. British Queen, captured off Wilmington, N. C., while attempting to run the blockade. The Saxon was in search of the U. S. frigate Vermont.

Bark E. Churchill, (of Hampden,) Gray, Cardenas Feb. 24, with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Modenet, brig Lillian and schr. J. Salter, Wait, for New-York, and brig D. O. Castner, for Boston.

Brig Isabel Beurmann, Taurss, Port-au-Prince Feb. 23, with sugar, cotton and logwood to R. Murray, Jr. Had westerly winds for the last 11 ds.; been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong gales from W. to N., and drifted to lon. 70. March 7, at 6:30 A. M., in lat. 37 27, lon. 71 42, found the temperature of the Gulf Stream 49.

Bark Moneynick, (of Boston,) Smith, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Robert Mowe, (of New-Haven,) Hotchkiss, Mayaguez, P. R., 18 ds., with molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven. Has had very heavy weather for the last 8 ds.

Brig Jacob Dock, (of Wilmington, Del., Thompson, Sagua March 1, with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with brig Crimea, for New-York. Left bark M. E. Trout, to sail next day for New-York. Passed schr. War Eagle, going in. March 5, lat. 34 35, lon. 76 36, saw a new U. S. gunboat, with rudder at both ends, strg. S. W.

Brig Princess Royal, (Br.,) Newbold, Bermuda 14 ds., with tobacco to Smith, Jones & Co. Sld. in co. with Br. ship Mohawk, brig Lady Chapman, and schr. Farnsworth, for New-York.

Brig Gen. Boyd, Gilpatrick, Biddeford 10 ds., with heading to master.

Schr. Lima, (Br., of Halifax,) O'Brien, Crab Island, P. R., 20 ds., with sugar to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. W. S. Baker, Baker, Provincetown 3 ds., for Baltimore.

Schr. Statesman, Halsey, Baltimore 10 ds., with corn to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. Eldorado, Cole, Joggins, N. S., 10 ds., with spars to C. L. Snow.

Schr. Moses Eddy, Babbidge, Winterport, with mdse. for Baltimore.

Schr. Cora, Kelly, Boston 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Louisa, Lovell, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. United, Vail, New-London 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. America, Reynolds, Providence 3 ds., mdse.

Schr. Ann, Cole, Baltimore 4 ds., with wheat.

Schr. Panama, Kellum, Accomac Co., Va., 3 ds., corn.

Schr. John Tyler, Bowen, Provincetown, for Baltimore.

Schr. John Adams, Hatch, Rockland 5 ds., with lime.

Schr. H. E. Weston, Fish, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. M. Munson, Jr., Brewer, Brookhaven, in ballast.

Schr. Village Belle, Brown, Brookhaven, in ballast.

Schr. Wm. Bacon, Bearse, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. F. Simmons, Cobb, Boston, for Deal's Island.

Schr. Bay State, Verrell, Rockland 7 ds., with lime.

Schr. Magnolia, Nickerson, Boston 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Nightingale, Nickerson, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. Undine, Baker, Providence 2 ds.

WIND—During the day, from W. S. W. to S. W., and very light at sunset.

Sailed.

March 10—U. S. steam transports Baltic and Sea Shore, for Annapolis.

March 11—Steamship Northern Light, for Aspinwall. Bark Golden Gate, for San Francisco.

The brig Grace Worthington, for Balize, Hond., bark Sam Sheppard, Sagua la Grande, and steamer Croton, for Annapolis, with a barge in tow, are all anchored near the Narrows.

Miscellaneous.

The Utah, recently sunk at Pier No. 28, East River, has been towed to Wallabout Bay, where she is now beached.

The ship Fidelia, Capt. Bessling, arrived last evening from Liverpool, has 59 passengers, and reports having had heavy westerly gales the whole passage, during which sprung foremast, lost sails, stove bulwarks, boats and started main-deck.

The bark Mondamin, Farrell, for Rio Janeiro, while in the Narrows to-day, hove to, waiting to be boarded by the Guard-boat, came in collision with schr. Roxbury, also outward bound, which carried away the jib-boom. The Roxbury lost davits and had her rail broken; she, however, proceeded to sea. The Mondamin returned and anchored at Quarantine.

Edgartown, March 8—The brig Wm. C. Clark, of Waldoboro, Me., from Sagua for Boston, with sugar, ran ashore on Skiff Island Shoal, about 5 miles S. from Cape Poge Lighthouse, last night. The steamer Island Home made an ineffectual attempt to get her off; 25 hhds. sugar have been discharged in a lighter, and after taking out two or three lighter loads, she will probably come off, although she is in a very dangerous place, and is liable to bilge if not off the first turn of weather; at present she remains tight.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Christiana—schr., from Philadelphia for Boston, 7 ds. out, March 8, off Sandy Hook.

Pacific—ship, hence, bound E., Feb. 24, lat. 39, lon. 69.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, Feb. 23, brigs Bird of the Wave, Simpson, for Boston, to sail 23d; Afton, Tell, from Boston, arr. 20th; schrs. Martha Robbins, do., arr. 18th; Springbok, from do., arr. 19th; Mary Jane, Darkins, for Boston, to sail Feb. 23.

[PER NORTH AMERICAN.]

Arrived from New-York—Gldenburg, at Bremen; Adeline, at Kinsale; Cynosure, of Salters; Albion and Constitution, at Holyhead.

Mem.—The ship Revenue, from Liverpool for New-York, had put into Lisbon; having lost sails.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH
&
BROTHER'S
NEW-YORK
PALE
XXX
ALE
IN WHOLE, HALF AND QUARTER CASKS.
BREWED FROM THE CHOICEST
BARLEY MALT AND HOPS.
BREWERY,
18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,
NEW-YORK.

LILLIE'S
CHILLED AND WROUGHT-IRON SAFES.

The recent fires on Broadway and Fulton sts. have again demonstrated the superiority of these Safes over any others in use. After a test of eleven years, in which they have been extensively manufactured, the proprietor has yet to hear of a single case where they have failed to secure the contents against burglars or fire. A full variety of Bank and Office Safes, Bank Vault Doors and Frames, all of which are furnished with Lillie's New Powder, Drill and Pick-Lock Proof Locks; also, Fire-Proof Safes, Second-Hand Safes, now offered at prices to suit the times, at No. 203 Broadway.

H. R. HUBBELL, Agent.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE ADVERTISER having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for consumption, asthma, bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings County, N. Y.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.

Mr. GRAU has the honor to announce that he will give a short season of Italian Opera, commencing
WEDNESDAY NEXT, 19TH INST.,
on which occasion he will have the honor of producing, with peculiar scenic effects and unusual care, Verdi's celebrated opera of
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

The last scene of this work is the golden opportunity of European managements, and by its brilliancy always contributes materially to the enjoyment of the evening. Mr. GRAU has much pleasure in announcing that the Masquerade will be unusually spirited, and will introduce a number of new dresses, dominoes, &c., never before seen on an American stage. He is happy to be able to add that he has effected an engagement with the brilliant Spanish danseuse,
SENORITA CUBAS,
who, with Señor XIMINES and a powerful corps de ballet, will introduce
A GRAND TERPSICHOREAN DIVERTISSEMENT.
In the course of the ball.
A NEW WALTZ,
Composed expressly for this occasion, by
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI,
who, with
MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,
MISS HINCKLEY,
SIGNOR MANCUSI,
SIGNOR DUBREUIL,
will assist in the performance.

On THURSDAY, the 20th, will be produced for the first time in several seasons, and with a complete mise-en-scene, Auber's chef d'œuvre
MASANIELLO,
with a grand distribution.
SENORITA CUBAS
will appear for the first time in the great rôle of Fenella.
ALL THE ARTISTS
are cast in this fine work.

On Friday, 21st, a Grand Opera night; on Saturday, 22d, Grand Gala Matinée. Full particulars will be announced.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

MR. J. GRAU begs to announce that MR. GOTTSCHALK, after a series of eminently triumphant concerts in Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, will give
ONE GRAND EVENING CONCERT
at Niblo's Saloon, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 17th inst., being the thirteenth of MR. GOTTSCHALK'S Special Entertainments, and the last prior to his visit to the West. MR. GOTTSCHALK will perform several of his best compositions, and will enjoy the coöperation of
Mdlle. CARLOTTA PATTI,
Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor SUSINI,
Signor MANCUSI.

Tickets of admission may be obtained at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, price $1 each, where seats may also be secured without extra charge.

MATINEES D'INSTRUCTION.

Subscription lists and tickets for MR. GOTTSCHALK'S series of MATINEES D'INSTRUCTION will be ready this morning at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway. Early application is particularly requested, inasmuch as the number will be limited. The subscription for the series of three Matinees is $3.
THE FIRST MATINEE D'INSTRUCTION
will take place at Irving Hall, on
TUESDAY MORNING, the 18th inst.,
When Mr. Gottschalk will play upon instruments placed in the centre of the room, and so arranged as to be within the line of sight of all present. The special object of these entertainments, it will be remembered, is to present to the eye as well as the ear of the spectator the method by which modern effects are produced on the piano-forte. The arrangement of seats to effect this object necessarily involves a considerable sacrifice of space; and as, in addition to this, it is desirable that only a limited number should attend, so that there may be ample accommodation and perfect accessibility to enable Mr. Gottschalk to converse with those present, and explain what they may desire to have made clear to them, it has been determined that these Matinées shall be by
SUBSCRIPTION ONLY,
the subscribers possessing the privilege of purchasing extra tickets. Under no circumstances will more tickets be issued or persons admitted than can comfortably surround the pianos.
NO OTHER ARTISTS
will take part on these occasions. The greatest care will be exercised to make the Matinées as social and communicative as possible, so that they may be a source of real
AMUSEMENT AND INSTRUCTION.
The second Matinée will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 26th of March.

TO LET—IN WEST TWENTY-SIXTH ST., NEAR 9th-av., those two very neat and convenient cottage houses, known as Nos. 236 and 238, with water, bath, gas, &c., rent $350. Also, in the same neighborhood, two or three small cottage houses; rent $250. Also, some good apartments at from $150 to $190 per annum. May be seen from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M., by applying to JOSEPH CORBIT, No. 231 9th-av., near 25th-st.

BOARDING.—A LARGE AND ELEGANT FRONT parlor on the second floor, with bedroom adjoining, to let, furnished or unfurnished, with board, suitable for a gentleman and his wife or a small family, as two other rooms can be added, if desired. References exchanged. Apply at No. 104 2d-av.

FOR SALE—THE GOOD-WILL, FIXTURES, stock and furniture of an old-established hotel. For particulars inquire of J. M. FARINGTON, No. 98 Bridge-st., Brooklyn. N. B.—The lease can be renewed on liberal terms.

LODGE ROOMS TO LET—APPROPRIATE for all society meetings. Those about to rent will do well to call on the proprietor at the rooms, No. 187 Bowery, WM. HAINES, successor of Major Smith, deceased.